

THE North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

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LATEST MAIL DATES.

England	Sept. 12	Hankow	Oct. 11
San Francisco	19	Yokohama	Oct. 7
Hongkong	Oct. 12	Nagasaki	Oct. 13
Tientsin	11	Foochow	Oct. 12
Vancouver	8th Sept.		

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The North-China Herald.

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SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 15, 1902

THE RETURNS OF TRADE FOR 1901.

Wenchow and Santuao.

THE report from Wenchow of Mr. A. Lay, the Acting Commissioner of Customs, is not a very rose-coloured one. He begins by saying: "The depression felt in 1900 still continued during the period under review, and the disquietude which existed further north caused the trade in exports to remain very dull, there being no shipments to Tientsin till late in the year. The foreign imports show a decrease and the native imports and exports shows an increase, but the latter are much less than they were in 1899." The total revenue of the port was Hk. Tls. 45,982, and the net value of the trade was Hk. Tls. 1,460,789 against Tls. 1,459,630 in 1900 and Tls. 1,624,516 in 1899. The black tea of Wenchow cost too much to produce, the duty and likin being overwhelmingly heavy; there was a poor crop of oranges owing to a typhoon; the merchants have so little capital that they cannot pay cash for the foreign goods they buy in Shang-

hai; steam communication is very irregular, the China Merchants' Co., who have a monopoly, declaring that they always lose money by their Wenchow service; and altogether Wenchow cannot be described as a flourishing and go-ahead port.

Santuao was only opened to foreign trade in 1899, but so far it has shown remarkable progress, the net value of its trade having been Hk. Tls. 1,247,039 in 1901 against Tls. 656,217 in 1900 and Tls. 25,908 in the last eight months of 1899. Its total revenue in 1901 was Hk. Tls. 144,232. In his opening remarks, Mr. C. A. McAllum says, after mentioning the increase in 1901 in the net value of the trade: "The increase is chiefly due to the fuller appreciation by the teamen of the advantage which shipment of tea from Santuao offers as against overland carriage; but a general progress can be recorded. Exclusive of tea, the bulk of trade in the five districts enclosing the bay is still conveyed by native craft. . . . The Osaka Shoshén Kaisha is said to contemplate running a steamer between Shanghai and Foochow during 1902, calling at Ningpo and Santuao. If such a boat was actually running, . . . there is no doubt that her owners would find it a profitable investment. . . . The transfer of the control of the Native Bureau to our office has enabled us to form a fair estimate of the total value of local trade, which, inclusive of the value of that passing through Santuao and of tea carried overland, represents a sum well over Hk. Tls. 6,000,000." Teamen, i.e., the tea merchants, did well on the whole, though the growers made no profit, and Mr. McAllum adds that "there is a most favourable opening at Santuao for a firm with some capital. By procuring goods from Hongkong direct they could sell at a price which would undoubtedly attract buyers, who are now forced to travel at least 75 miles to Foochow for their foreign goods."

Mr. McAllum complains of the want of enterprise shown by the European steamship owners, who left the port to be served by a boat chartered by the Chinese for the tea season, and by a

regular Japanese steamer of 166 tons, whose "small size, erratic movements, and poor accommodation have rendered her unpopular with the Chinese." In the Santuao report we find a unique record of a successful though unintentional attempt by the Chinese authorities to check the growth of the poppy. "During August the arrival of a weiyuan (deputy) charged with the collection of Tls. 60 per picul on native opium caused great consternation amongst growers. The weiyuan arrived too late to tax the year's crop; but it is reported that his advent on the scene, with numerous soldiers to enforce the new regulations, has caused large areas of land hitherto devoted to the poppy to be planted with sugar or wheat. In former years taxes have been evaded, the large quantities left after the local demand has been satisfied being smuggled by land and sea to Foochow, Amoy, and other places."

So little is known generally about the port of Santuao that it cannot but be interesting to reprint the paragraph in Mr. McAllum's report under the heading of "Miscellaneous":—

The transfer of control of the Native Customs to our office on the 11th November enabled us to obtain general statistics of trade; and it is regrettable to find a gradual but yearly decline. This is attributed by some to the decline of the Tea trade; but the general consensus of opinion tends to the belief that the waning prosperity of this part of the province is due to the increased production and consumption during recent years of Native Opium. It is estimated that 60 per cent of the adult male population in this prefecture now smoke, against some 30 per cent addicted to the habit 20 years ago. The typhoon of the 2nd and 3rd August swept with disastrous results over the surrounding districts. Every city and village suffered in some degree; and it is a curious fact that more damage was done within walled cities than in the more exposed suburbs and villages. Six foreign vessels found shelter within the bay; but the loss of junks and their cargo on the coast outside is reported to have amounted to over Tls. 250,000. Two or three Japanese gun-boats entered the inlet; and the arrival, early in September, of the U. S. S. Kentucky direct from Manila relieved the dullness of the port. It is said that if there were telegraphic facilities at Santuao, frequent visits would be made by men-of-war to the best harbour on the coast of China. No pilotage is necessary, and the new British Admiralty chart of the bay shows that there is no other submerged rock than the one so disastrously discovered by the Kaiser in 1898, the vicinity of which is now indicated by a buoy. The Imperial Post Office made a little progress during the year; but until there is direct steamer communication with northern ports, any inland extension would be unprofitable. Crops generally were poor. The staple food of the people—the sweet potato—was a failure, owing to dry weather during the autumn months and the consequent attack upon the tuber by a grub, and yielded only some half of a normal return. The second paddy crop was also a poor one, and there is every likelihood of something approaching a famine during the early months of 1902. The coolness of the summer was again noticeable. Santuao is an ideal place for a sanatorium; the equable temperature during the ho-

months, the capital shooting to be obtained during winter, and the magnificent scenery of the inland sea, only need to be advertised to ensure adequate support for such a venture.

Summary of News.

THE French mail of the 6th of September arrived here on Wednesday, the 8th inst. per M. M. S. Ernest Simons.

THE English mail of the 12th ult. arrived here this afternoon by the P. & O. S. Chusan.

A MAIL leaves to-morrow for Europe by the M. M. S. Salazie.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" Service of Foreign and Local Telegrams.

THE DEATH OF THE GREAT VICEROY.

London, 7th October.

The papers regard the death of H.E. Liu Kun-yi as a misfortune, praise his tact and energy, and trust that the Foreign Representatives will use their influence to prevent the nomination of a partisan of the ideas of Prince Tuan.—*Special service.*

RUMOURED DISASTER AT GUAM.

London, 7th October.

It is reported that an earthquake has destroyed the American naval works on the island of Guam.—*Special service.*

THE NEW JAPANESE LOAN.

London, 7th October.

As to the Japanese loan of five millions sterling which is offered for subscription at par, the "Globe" says that there is nothing more desirable from the point of view of England than that Japan should be strengthened and supported in her finance, her one weak point.—*Special service.*

THE COAL STRIKE IN THE UNITED STATES.

London via Bombay, 8th October

The whole National Guard of Pennsylvania has been called out in consequence of the strike.—*Reuter*

Later.

President Roosevelt has offered to appoint a Commission to investigate the dispute, provided the President of the Miners' Union secures the immediate resumption of work.—*Reuter.*

10th October.

Mr. Mitchell, leader of the miners who are on strike, has rejected Pres-

ident Roosevelt's offer to appoint a commission to investigate the dispute on the condition that the miners resume work immediately. He says that fifty mass meetings have adopted a resolution declaring that the whole Federal army will not compel the men to return to work.—*Reuter.*

11th October.

The conferences in connection with the strike in the United States continue to be futile. Mr. Pierpont Morgan has been begged to intervene, but has refused.

The advent of cold weather and the dearth of fuel are causing great suffering among the poor in Montreal. There is a marked increase of mortality among the children.—*Reuter.*

London, 13th October.

A settlement of the coal strike in the United States is hourly expected.—*Special service.*

THE SETTLEMENT BETWEEN FRANCE AND SIAM.

London via Bombay, 8th October.

A treaty between France and Siam has been signed at Paris.

Siam cedes to France the provinces of Pesakkao (Bassac) and Melu Prey, also the territory on the Bien Ho (Great Lake) between the rivers Rolnas and Pick Kompong.

France evacuates Chantabun.

Siam may keep troops—but they must be Siamese officered by Siamese—on the right bank of the Meikong.

In the event of Siam desiring to construct ports, canals, or railways within the Siamese portion of the Meikong basin, French assistance must be sought before that of any other nation.—*Reuter.*

Later.

The Paris "Temps" anticipates that the treaty just signed will remove the sources of irritation between France and Siam.—*Reuter.*

London, 12th October.

French public opinion at first hailed the new convention with Siam as satisfactory, but now takes a pessimistic view. The "Eclair" says that French interests required the possession of Battambang, and adds: "We let slip the guarantees of 1893, abandoned our ancient rights, opened to foreign commerce the route to Saigon, and 'comme toujours' all we get in turn is an expanse of sand." It is stated that this unquestionably reflects a considerable portion of French educated opinion.—*Special service.*

COAL GOING UP IN ENGLAND.

London via Bombay, 8th October.

The demand for America is causing a serious rise in the price of coal in England. Scotch coal has risen four shillings a ton.—*Reuter.*

THE AMERICA CUP.*London via Bombay, 8th October.*

Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the America Cup was signed at Belfast yesterday.—*Reuter.*

THE MINERS' STRIKE IN FRANCE.*London via Bombay, 8th October.*

Thirty-six thousand miners are now on strike in the Pas de Calais.—*Reuter.*

10th October.

Seventy thousand out of one hundred and twenty thousand French miners have obeyed the orders for a general strike.—*Reuter.*

11th October.

The French strike is becoming more serious. Strong forces of troops have been requisitioned to maintain order.

In consequence of the strike, numerous shipments of English coal to France are being made.—*Reuter.*

12th October.

Movements of troops, converging on the strike districts, are observable in all directions in Northern France. There is much talk in mining centres of a monster march of strikers on Paris.—*Reuter.*

BRITISH TRADE WAKING UP.*London via Bombay, 8th October.*

British imports in September were 3½ millions and exports 1½ millions above those in September, 1901.—*Reuter.*

THE TOUR OF M. WITTE.*London, 8th October.*

It is rumoured at St. Petersburg that Mr. Witte, Russian Minister of Finance, intends to visit Corea with the view of strengthening the position of Mr. Alexieff, financial adviser to the Korean Government, and reorganising the finances of Corea.—*Special service.*

OFFICIAL CIVILITIES AT TIENTSIN.*Tientsin, 8th October.*

There has been a grand exchange of costly banquets between the Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai and the Russian railway officials at Tientsin. General Basilevsky returns in the Viceroy's special train to-day.—*Our own correspondent.*

THE RENDITION OF MANCHURIA.*London via Bombay, 9th October.*

The portion of Manchuria south of the Liao River has been restored to the Chinese to-day in accordance with the Manchurian Convention.—*Reuter.*

THE KAISER AND THE BOER GENERALS.*London via Bombay, 9th October.*

The semi-official "Norddeutscher" states that on the 18th of September

the Kaiser caused it to be intimated to the Boer Generals that he was prepared to receive them, provided that they refrained from anti-British agitation in Germany.

The Generals agreed to this but on the 6th of October they intimated that they had changed their minds, and that they objected to asking for an audience and desired that the Kaiser should summon them.

The Kaiser thereupon decided not to receive them.—*Reuter.*

Later.

The newspapers approve the correctness of the decision of the Kaiser in the matter of the Boer Generals.—*Reuter.*

10th October

The Berlin Press is disgusted with the attitude of the Boer Generals. The "Tageblatt" says that in the event of their visit being attended by anti-English demonstrations, the Government may eject the Generals from German territory.—*Reuter.*

MR. KENSIT FATALLY WOUNDED.*London via Bombay, 9th October.*

Mr. John Kensit, the noted Protestant agitator and brawler, was severely stabbed at Birkenhead on the 27th of September, and died to-day.—*Reuter.*

AN OFT-TOLD TALE.*London via Bombay, 9th October.*

At a meeting of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade at Lambeth Palace, the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was in the chair, stigmatised the trade as a blot on the English name and an injustice to China.—*Reuter.*

THE ONLY WAY.*London via Bombay, 9th October.*

A conference of representatives of European railways was held at Paris yesterday to consider arrangements for the service of the new overland route to China via the Siberian railway.—*Reuter.*

THE JAPANESE LOAN BONDS.*London via Bombay, 9th October.*

The Japanese loan has been largely applied for, and it is already well covered.—*Reuter.*

10th October.

The list of applications for the new Japanese loan is closed. The loan has been covered about three times.—*Reuter.*

THE REPORTED AMBITION OF FRANCE.*London, 9th October.*

The "Novosti" states that France intends to play a more prominent part in China, making Indo-China her base of support.—*Special service.*

THE EDUCATION BILL.*London via Bombay, 10th October.*

At the Unionist conference at Birmingham on the Education Bill

Mr. Chamberlain said that the Bill will not be withdrawn, but if it should be defeated, which he did not consider to be possible, the Government would resign.—*Reuter.*

12th October.

The first meeting of the reconstructed Cabinet took place to-day (Saturday). The principal subject of discussion was the Education Bill.—*Reuter.*

QUASHING THE REVOLT OF MACEDONIA.*London via Bombay, 10th October.*

The Turks have dispersed the Bulgarian band in Macedonia.—*Reuter.*

13th October.

The Turkish troops were engaged in desperate encounters with Bulgarian bands on the eighth and ninth instant at Petritch. Three hundred Bulgarians resisted them for two days and lost forty killed and sixty wounded.—*Reuter.*

* * Petritch is a town in Macedonia, about 60 miles N.E. of Salonika.—*En.*

THE IRISH AGITATION.*London via Bombay, 10th October.*

Mr. Dennis Kilbride, ex-M.P. for North Galway, has been committed for trial at Athlone on the charge of inciting to murder.—*Reuter.*

11th October.

Mr. J. P. Farnell, M. P. for Cavan, West, has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour at Longford for intimidation.

THE YOSHINO MARU BURNT AT SEA.

The Ostasiatische Handels-Gesellschaft courteously inform us that they have been informed by wire by Messrs. Taniguchi Kato & Co. that their steamer Yoshino Maru has been abandoned on fire near Satsumaki Oosumi. The whole crew was saved.

* * The Yoshino Maru was a steamer of 2,049 tons gross and 1,291 net register, built at Newcastle in 1883. She left Shanghai for Kobe on the 7th inst. with a general cargo.—*Ed.*

MURDER OF A BRITISH RESIDENT IN AFRICA.*London via Bombay, 11th October.*

Captain Molony, one of the British Residents in Northern Nigeria, was murdered on the 4th instant.—*Reuter.*

A FATAL COLLISION IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.*London via Bombay, 11th October.*

In the English Channel on Wednesday last the Norddeutscher Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm sank an English steamer, two of whose crew were drowned.—*Reuter.*

THE NEW CANADIAN TRANS-ATLANTIC SERVICE.*London via Bombay, 12th October.*

The British and Canadian Governments have decided on the establish-

ment of a fast steamship service between Canada and Liverpool.—*Reuter.*

13th October.

The subsidy for the new steamship service between Canada and Liverpool is to be \$1,125,000 gold (£225,000) annually for ten years.—*Reuter.*

THE PURSUIT OF THE MAD MULLAH.

London via Bombay, 12th October.

Active operations have been resumed in Somaliland. Colonel Swayne has captured 5,000 camels and 10,000 sheep in the Haud country.—*Reuter.*

* * * The Haud or Stoneless District is in the eastern portion of the Italian Protectorate in Somaliland.—*En.*

ANOTHER HONOUR FOR THE HEROES OF SOUTH AFRICA.

London via Bombay, 12th October.

The freedom of the city of Liverpool has been conferred on Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener.—*Reuter.*

ACCIDENT TO GORDON'S STATUE.

London via Bombay, 19th October.

The steamer Cedardene, conveying the bronze statue of General Gordon to be erected at Khartoum, has been sunk by collision in the Thames. She has since been refloated, and the statue is to be transferred to the Lesbian.—*Reuter.*

* * * This is the statue of General Gordon on his dromedary which was recently erected temporarily and unveiled in Charing Cross Road, London.—*En.*

THE DISPUTE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND COLOMBIA.

London via Bombay, 13th October.

The result of the protest of Colombia is that the United States Government has instructed Captain Casey to avoid any infringement of the sovereignty of Colombia, and to permit the transport of Colombian troops and munitions by the Panama Railway, unless this is likely to lead to a battle on the line of the railway.—*Reuter.*

LORD ROSEBERY'S ATTITUDE.

London via Bombay, 13th October.

Mr. A. W. Black, Liberal M.P. for Banffshire, in a letter to Lord Rosebery, asked if the latter considered that the differences between Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and himself were so vital as to prevent their eventual co-operation in the formation of a Liberal Cabinet.

Lord Rosebery replied that he adhered to the policy he announced at Chesterfield, and asked: "Has Sir Henry withdrawn his condemnation of that policy? If not, the situation is unchanged, and questions of office and leadership do not concern me."—*Reuter.*

AN IRRECONCILABLE.

London, 13th October.

A dispatch from Manila to New York states that the Sultan of Cocolod has written to General Sumner, U. S. A., requesting war forthwith. He states that he wishes to maintain the Mahomedan religion, and has no desire for American friendship.—*Special service.*

A DIPLOMATIC TRANSFER.

London, 13th October.

Mr. Iswolski, Russian Minister at Tokio, is transferred to Copenhagen.—*Special service.*

THE TOUR OF THE BOER GENERALS.

London via Bombay, 14th October.

The Boer Generals arrived at Paris this (Monday) morning. They were welcomed by the Nationalist leaders, and received unofficially by the Foreign Minister, M. Delcassé.—*Reuter.*

Later.

The Boer Generals were entertained to dinner at a restaurant in Paris yesterday evening. They were welcomed by cheering crowds, and the Municipal Guards lined the streets. The Generals made moderate speeches, dwelling on their affection and that of their countrymen for France.—*Reuter.*

ANOTHER AIR-SHIP ACCIDENT.

London via Bombay, 14th October.

A Brazilian named Debrodsky and his assistant navigated an air-ship belonging to the former across Paris this (Monday) morning, manœuvring easily. As they were descending at St. Denis, the steel ropes supporting the car broke, and the occupants fell 350 feet and were killed.—*Reuter.*

MINING CONCESSIONS IN SZECHUAN.

London via Bombay, 14th October.

Petroleum, coal, and iron concessions covering sixteen counties in Szechuan have been granted to separate French and English companies.—*Reuter.*

THE WAR IN VENEZUELA.

London via Bombay, 14th October.

The civil war in Venezuela seems to be approaching a decisive stage. An engagement has been begun at La Victoria between President Castro with 4,100 men and 15 guns, and General Matos with 6,000 men and 22 guns.—*Reuter.*

BY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE
"OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD."
(Special Cable service of "Der
Ostasiatische Lloyd.")

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, 7th October.

The National Guards of Pennsylvania have been called to arms and will proceed to the strike districts.

The French Government has closed a treaty with Siam. France loses thereby Chantobam, but will receive Meluprey and Bassac, both in the Hinterland of Comodja on the right bank of the Mekong. Siam further agrees to undertake nothing in the neighbourhood of the Mekong without France's consent, and to employ only Siamese troops under Siamese officers.

It has again become doubtful whether H. M. the Emperor will receive the Boer Generals in Berlin; as no steps have been taken by them to ask for an audience.

In spite of the subsidies granted by Great Britain to the Cunard line, the Hamburg and Bremen shipowners have decided not to enter upon an agitation for an increase of the subsidies or for the granting of subsidies to the America line, for which no subsidy is paid by the German Government until now.

8th October.

According to a statement made by the semi-official "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," H. M. the Emperor will not receive the Boer Generals, owing to their refusal to be introduced by the British Ambassador. The Generals were expecting an invitation from the Emperor.

The same paper reports that no new council of the Ministers of Finance of the German States will take place in Berlin with regard to the tariff bill. The bill containing the alterations, which the Chancellor has declared to be unacceptable by the Government, will now be submitted to the Reichstag.

Snow is continuously falling in the North of Italy.

9th October.

Even the pro-Boer Press of Germany receives with great calmness the news that H. M. the Emperor will grant no audience to the Boer Generals, as the latter are apparently wrong.

The representatives of the New York coal trust are showing more friendliness towards the strikers; they are now negotiating with the leaders of the workmen.

A local panic prevails at the Montreal Exchange. In New York the Exchange has again become normal, as the state of the money market was much facilitated by some measures taken by the Secretary of the Treasury.

A general strike of all workmen has been proclaimed at Geneva.

10th October.

The Treaty of Siam with France is here spoken of with great calmness; it is expected not to impair any German interests.

The French Press considers the Japanese Loan the means to further the arming of the country. The success of the subscription is acknowledged everywhere.

Germany plans to establish a legation at Havana.

The Paris Railway Conference has resolved that European express trains will run over the Siberian Railway, beginning with the next year, three times a week, connecting direct with Port Arthur and Peking.

Many people have been arrested in Geneva in connection with the workmen's strike. The troops have been called out.

The Austrian Reichsrath will be opened on the 16th inst., the Cortes on the 20th inst.

15th October.

An astonishing change towards Germany is noticed in the Danish Press.

The Czar will visit Rome before he returns the visit of H. M. the German Emperor.

The "Weserzeitung," of Bremen, demands that the German Government shall watch carefully the maintenance of Siam's independence.

The general strike at Geneva has come to an end.

H. M. the Emperor has conferred the first class of the Order of the Crown upon the polar explorer Sverdrup.

The German colonial congress, which was convened this year for the first time, has been declared a permanent institution.

President Roosevelt is agitating for the removal of the coal import duty.

The president of Wiesbaden, Dr. Went, has been appointed to be chief president of Hanover.

NEWS FROM EAST ASIA.

Nanking, 8th October.

It becomes now known that Viceroy Liu K'un-yi received a short time before his death news from Peking that the Ministers of the Foreign Powers concerned had notified the Waiwupu that they had come to an understanding about the evacuation of Shanghai; all foreign garrisons will be withdrawn simultaneously from Shanghai on the first of November.

Peking, 8th October.

An Imperial Edict confers upon Viceroy Liu K'un-yi high posthumous honours in recognition of the services rendered by him to the Dynasty. It grants him a State funeral, and his name will be inscribed in the Temple of the faithful and loyal Ministers. Temples will be erected in his honour in Nanking, in his native place in Hunan, and in all cities where he spent some time of his official life. Another Edict appoints Chang Chih-tung as acting Viceroy of the Liang-Kiang, and the Governor of Hupeh, Tuan Fang, as acting Viceroy of the Liang-Hu.

Hongkong, 10th October.

The former Viceroy of Liang-Kuang, Tao-mu, died this morning in Canton.

13th October.

The Consular Body of Shanghai has directed a letter to the Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, whereupon it has received the following answer:

The foreign office states that the tariff becomes effective on the 31st October.

The following telegrams are from the "Kobe Herald":—

London, 1st October.

Mr. Gerald Balfour, President of the Board of Trade, has just delivered a speech in reference to the Atlantic shipping trade. He explained that the British companies remain British companies. He also added that His Majesty's Government have decided to grant an increased subsidy to the Cunard Company, which will forthwith build two immense twenty-five knot steamers for the New York-Liverpool route, the Government supplying the money.

Mr. Choate, U. S. Minister to London, also spoke, emphasising the Anglo-American community of interests.

The funeral of M. Zola takes place at Montmartre on Friday, with military honours.

The Parisian Press, in its obituary notices, adopts an exceedingly sympathetic tone.

Dreyfus has visited the death chamber.

The American cruiser Montgomery has been ordered to La Guayra in response to an urgent request from the United States Minister to Caracas.

Peking, 1st October.

The purport of the agreement regarding the transfer of the Newchwang railway to China is as follows:—

1.—Russia shall transfer the railway on the 27th September according to the stipulation of the Treaty of Peace signed on the 26th June (Russian calendar).

2.—Russia and China will appoint commissioners for the settlement of the matter and settle the procedure for the transfer of the railway.

3.—The Chinese Railway Bureau will receive the railway and the materials for repair.

4.—Russian troops will be entitled to claim any and all privileges and concessions on the Newchwang railway that may be enjoyed by the other Powers interested in the Peking-Shanhaikuan railway.

5.—The travelling of Russian time-expired men and troops for the relief of forces already on the station shall be free as long as the troops of other Powers are transported free of cost by the Peking-Shanhaikuan railway.

6.—The Post Office at Shanhaikuan will be restored to China when Great Britain transfers the Post Office at Tientsin.

7.—The telegraph wires laid alongside the railway will be treated according to Art. 8 of the Anglo-Chinese agreement signed with regard to the restoration of the Peking-Shanhaikuan railway on the 16th April.

8.—The charges for mail cars shall be paid according to the number of trips.—"Mainichi."

London, 2nd October.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is arranging for a new Trans-Atlantic service irrespective of the question of a subsidy.

The Russian cruisers Novik and Bjight with eight torpedo boats are leaving Cronstadt, their destination being China, it is reported.

The Morgan Shipping Combine has been established with head offices at Trenton, New York. Mr. Griscom has been elected President of the Corporation.

6th October.

The agitation in Macedonia is assuming serious proportions.

The Turks have surrounded Netolia and threaten to bombard the town.

The Bulgarians are erecting barricades.

Four thousand miners have resumed work in response to President Roosevelt's efforts to bring about an amicable settlement.

The price of English steam coal has advanced, in consequence of the strike in the Pennsylvania Mines.

READINGS FOR THE WEEK.

(Thermometer in the open air in a shaded situation in the English Settlement.)

		1902.		Rainfall	
		Fahr.	Thermometer.	Min.	Max. in inches.
Oct.	8	57° 8	79° 7	...	...
"	9	59° 4	78° 1	...	...
"	10	63° 7	78° 4	...	...
"	11	64° 5	80° 1	...	...
"	12	61° 4	76° 0	0.02	...
"	13	63° 2	73° 6	0.25	...
"	14	62° 0	77° 4	0.02	...
		1901.		Rain fall	
		Min.	Max.	in incl. 10s.	
Oct.	8	61° 0	82° 5	...	...
"	9	69° 4	81° 5	...	...
"	10	62° 9	71° 0	0.66	...
"	11	68° 0	76° 1	0.04	...
"	12	69° 0	71° 4	0.51	...
"	13	63° 1	79° 5	...	...
"	14	64° 0	73° 5	...	...

As was expected, a telegram was received here from Berlin on Saturday ordering the suspension of the with-

drawal of the foreign troops from Shanghai, in consequence of the death of the late Viceroy of the Liang-Kiang.

THE Empress-Dowager is sixty-seven years of age. Therefore, it is rather perplexing to read, in an article in the September "Century," describing the visit to the Palace of the Ministers' wives, that the royal lady "took Mrs. Conger and Mme. Uchida by the hand and led them up to her bed, or kang, patting it to show them its luxurious softness, and finally, with girlish abandon, climbing upon it and bidding the two ladies do likewise."

MR. WITTE, the Russian Finance Minister, is due at Port Arthur to-morrow.

THE Acting Chief Justice (Mr. F. S. A. Bourne), accompanied by Mr. G. J. T. Newman as clerk, left Shanghai on Saturday morning at seven o'clock by the C. N. S. Tungchow on circuit for Tientsin. Three civil cases and one criminal are awaiting trial. In the last-mentioned case an Indian is accused of larceny, and a long hearing is probable. The Court expects to return to Shanghai about the end of the month.

THE Senior Consul (Mr. John Goodnow), has received a telegram from the Doyen of the diplomatic body at Peking stating that the Wai-Wu-Pu says that the Specific Tariff will be put into force on the 31st October.

ON Saturday afternoon, at 3.45 p.m. the whole of the French troops available were paraded to take part in the ceremony of bestowing the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honour upon M. Regnaut, an officer of the Administrative Department, who has been acting as paymaster to the troops here. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen to witness the presentation, which was made by Colonel Digue, Officer Commanding the French Garrison. The latter, in presenting the decoration, remarked that it was granted as a recognition of the long and distinguished services of M. Regnaut, the ceremony being brought to a conclusion amid the cheers of the troops and on-lookers.

ON Saturday evening, at 8.10 o'clock, a fire occurred in the house at the corner of the Rue de l'Est and the Rue Chin Chew, French Concession. The first to arrive on the scene were the police from the Poste de l'Est, who with the apparatus in their possession, which consists of material discarded by the Brigade, soon got a stream of water into the flames. So poor was the quality of the hose, however, that it burst twice, otherwise no additional help would have been required. Meanwhile the general alarm had been given, and the first company to reach the spot was the Torrent, with the others in attendance soon afterwards. The force was sufficient to prevent the flames spreading from the house in which they had originated, which was completely destroyed, while those adjoining on each side suffered somewhat from water. The companies from the International Settlement reeled up at 9 p.m. leaving the Torrents in charge, and the latter left an hour later. The first intimation of the fire came from a neighbour, who observed the flames on the first floor, where they had originated as the result of drying a quantity of tea leaves—all the occupants of the house being at their supper below. The premises were insured.

SHORTLY after 1 a.m. on Tuesday a fire occurred in the shop of Mr. A. R. Bowman, Tailor and Outfitter, of 9, Nanking Road. Information was given to the Central Police Station by telephone, and the flames were extinguished by constables before a great deal of damage was done. The alarm was not sounded, and consequently the Brigade did not attend. The premises and stock were insured, but the

extent of the damage has not yet been ascertained. The cause of the fire is unknown.

MOUNT RIGYO in Formosa, which became active on the 21st of December last, burst out again on the 20th ult. and has been ejecting flames, mud, and hot water from two craters. No fatalities are reported.

SOME excellent bags of snipe have been made lately. Last week on the Sitai Hu four guns bagged 100 couple in two days, and the previous week two guns bagged 53 couple in two days.

THE Tangshan office of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., gives the following report of coal sold and mined during the week ending 27th September:—Mined 11,500 tons; sold 14,000 tons.

It is the fixed belief of a large body of shareholders in China of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., that the company in question ought to be and might be a great deal more successful than it is. It is with this conviction that they urge that the direction of the company should be in China, not in London. There is no dissatisfaction, we apprehend, with the new General Manager, whose ability and fitness for the post are fully recognised; but the shareholders are justified in feeling that this is emphatically where the Board of Directors should be, and to promote this a meeting is to be held at the Town Hall on Tuesday next at 5 p.m.

On the 26th of August the Kwongsang, the latest addition to the fleet of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company (Limited), went out for her trial trip. The steamer has been built by Messrs. Wigham, Richardson and Co., Ltd., of Newcastle-on-Tyne. She is 290 feet in length, by 42 feet beam, is rigged as a fore-and-aft schooner, and has accommodation for a limited number of European and a large number of Chinese passengers. The engines and boilers have also been constructed by the builders, and on the trial trip gave entire satisfaction to all concerned.

THE report of the North-China Insurance Co., Ltd., for the year to the 30th of June last shows a net divisible balance for 1901 of Tls. 180,731. It is proposed to pay a final dividend of 4 per cent, making 8 per cent for the year, and a bonus of 10 per cent to contributors, the balance to be retained to meet further liabilities. The balance at credit of the 1902 working account to the 30th of June is Tls. 200,984.

H. M. S. Espiegle left Shanghai on Sunday.

THE Japanese ironclad Shikishima, which grounded near Yokosuka in the last typhoon and has been refloated, is much more seriously damaged than was at first supposed, and her repairs are likely to cost between 100,000 and 200,000 yen.

THE N.-D. L. S. Sachsen left Singapore on Sunday at 6 a.m., bringing the German mail of the 16th ult.

S.M.S. Fürst Bismarck is due at Woonung on the 20th inst., from Kiaochow.

THE M.M.S. Annam, with the French mail of the 20th ultimo, left Singapore for Shanghai on Monday at 9 a.m. Mr. Chapsal, it will be learnt with much pleasure, is returning by her.

THE P.M.S. Korea, on her return voyage to the States, left direct from Hongkong to Japan, without calling at Shanghai on the 10th inst.

THE R. M. S. Empress of India left Vancouver on Monday afternoon, the 6th instant, and may be expected to reach Yokohama on Monday, the 20th inst.

THE German mail which left Shanghai for Europe on the 30th of August, per N.-D.L.S. König Albert was delivered in London on the 4th instant.

THE P. and O. intermediate str. Canton, arrived in London on the 10th instant.

THE silk which left here per R. M. S. Tartar on 13th ult. arrived in New York on Sunday, the 12th inst.

H.M.S. FEARLESS has left Nanking for Hankow, calling at the treaty ports on the way. The Bramble remains at Nanking for the present.

ON Monday night at the Union Church School-room the Rev. C. E. Darwent opened the new session of the Literary and Social Guild in connection with the Church by giving a lecture on the Hanse League and its ancient capital city, Lübeck. For the benefit of a large audience of members and in characteristic racy style, the lecturer sketched the rise of the famous League from the earlier and smaller associations of merchants to oppose the robber barons of mediaeval times. He described the service rendered incidentally by the League to the causes of art, freedom and industrial progress, and found reasons for its eventual decay in its devotion to trade pure and simple, which over-reached itself. After the lecture a series of lantern slides, from negatives taken by the lecturer, were shown, and revealed Lübeck as one of the most picturesquely fascinating towns of Northern Germany and one, which in Mr. Darwent's opinion, is unjustly neglected by modern sightseers.

WE have received from Messrs. Kelly & Walsh the handbook of the forthcoming autumn races. The only difference from previous issues of this indispensable companion to the races is to be found in the addition of coloured blank pages for memoranda after each day's programme. These will facilitate the finding of places. A reference to the entries for the Maiden Stakes shows that 57 fresh ponies were entered to make their appearance on the course. Among the fresh names to which we have to become accustomed are Mr. Hopeful's "Stuck;" Mr. Bonaword's "Tommyrot;" Mr. John Gilpin's "Silver Blaz;" Mr. H. Bush's "Bobbe;" Mr. Twovers's "Dapsied" and "Cherry Lip;" and Messrs. Kanuck and Alexander's "Woolmaloo." The name of "Sceptre" has been appropriated by Mr. B. N. Sievier.

WE have received the "Chung Si Chiao Hui Pao" for October. As its name implies—"Chinese Christian Advocate"—this monthly periodical deals in a great part with religious news and subjects; but there are also secular and didactic articles which are written in an easy literary style which any ordinarily educated native can read and understand without trouble. This, after all, is all that is really needed and should be the aim of all publications the object of which is to educate and enlighten their Chinese readers.

WE have duly received the October issue of the "Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal." Also an interesting pamphlet printed and published by the Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd., entitled "The Hongkong Dock Co., its present and future prospects," being a reprint in forty double-column pages of reports, articles, letters, etc., that have been appearing lately in the Hongkong journals in reference to the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., and the unsettled dispute between some of the directors and a majority of the shareholders in Hongkong. It is a very readable pamphlet, containing among other things some caustic remarks by "Onlooker" on the recent proposals of the board of S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ltd.

WE have also received an advance proof of an article in the "United Service Magazine" by Lieut. Lionel H. Hordern, R. N., on "Imperial Defence and Colonial Responsibilities."

THURSDAY'S "Echo de Chine" gives under "Latest News" a somewhat enlarged version of the new treaty between France and Siam, with other news. It says: "France will obtain the provinces of

Meluprey and Bassac, and the territory on the Great Lake between the rivers Prollos and Prekompongiam. The French will evacuate Chantaboun. Siam may send troops to the different points on the right bank of the Mekong which remain Siamese territory, but only Siamese troops commanded by Siamese officers. In the Siamese part of the basin of the Mekong, Siam may construct ports, canals, or railways, but may only use Siamese men and money, except by agreement with the French Government. No differential rights shall be set up for the use of the ports, canals, or railways of the basin of the Mekong, or the whole of Siam. Asiatics in the French territories or placed under the protectorate of France, as well as their children, may be inscribed as under French jurisdiction at the French Legation and the various French Consulates in Siam. As to other Asiatics, France shall enjoy the same rights as those granted by Siam to other Powers.—M. Combes, French premier, in a speech made at the Banquet of Commerce, declared that he will vigorously apply the ministerial programme. He reaffirmed the pacific sentiments of France.—We know from an authoritative source that an English expedition from India has penetrated in force into Tibet and is advancing on Lhasa.—The new rupees of Szechuan and Tibet has on one side the young Emperor in "tong-mao" and on the other side four characters, "Szechuan sen tsao."

FRIDAY'S "Echo de Chine" said that Colonel Bataille has been appointed chief of the staff in the Indo-Chinese force.—M. Deloncle will interpellate M. Delcassé on the re-opening of the Chambers, on the subject of the treaty with Siam.—The English papers consider the treaty with Siam too advantageous for France.—The miners' strike is almost general in the Pas de Calais and the Loire.

SATURDAY'S "Echo de Chine" said that the French Miners' Committee has voted a general strike. Work was suspended in the morning nearly everywhere.—The "Temps" and the "Journal des Débats" approve the Franco-Siamese treaty.

MONDAY'S "Echo de Chine" said that the strike continues unchanged. The Jaurès syndicate is resolute in sticking to work. At Terre-noire in the Loire, a collision was reported between the strikers and the gendarmes. Two strikers were killed and one wounded. One gendarme was wounded. There have been some scuffles in the Pas de Calais.

The same paper translates the following telegram with reference to the death of Zola from Russian papers:—

Zola, returning from the country, had given orders to put a fire in the bedroom. But the servant did not succeed in getting the fire to burn, probably through the chimney not drawing well. M. and Mme. Zola retired about 10 p.m. The next morning at 9.30, the valet knocked at the door but got no answer. It was determined to break in the door. A suffocating smell of carbonic acid gas escaped from the room. Zola was found with his head and shoulders on the carpet and his feet on the edge of the bed; he had evidently tried to get up to open the window. Mme. Zola was in bed, unconscious. About noon Mme. Zola was successfully restored to consciousness, but she was not in a state to give any explanation. The attention of the police commissary was excited by the fact that the dogs which slept on the floor do not seem to have suffered. The valet on being questioned declared that M. and Mme. Zola appeared to be in excellent spirits the previous evening. M. Zola complained of the bad state of the chimney and ordered that it should be seen to the next day. The doctors explain the death of M. Zola by his falling on the floor, where the carbonic acid gas was denser than at a certain height.

THIS morning's "Echo de Chine" says that in a speech delivered at the laying of the first stone of the bridge of Valence, President Loubet insisted on the necessity of Republican fraternity social peace, concord, and union:—The report of the death of H. E. Jen Tao yung, Governor of Ché-kiang, is contradicted.

From the "Chefoo Express" of the 4th instant, we learn that Admiral Sah had gone out in his flagship with three cruisers to extirpate piracy along the Chihli coast.—The Chinese Imperial Post has organised a daily courier service between Chefoo and Weihai, and a daily service between Weihai (on the German railway from Tientsin) and Chinan; and will soon start a daily service between Chefoo and Weihai.—The Chefoo foreshore reclamation which is now in progress will cover 450 mow on the west beach. There will be a 50-foot bund, 3,600 feet long, two parallel roads 30 feet wide, and ten transverse roads and passages, and there will be a protected basin for cargo-boats to anchor in.

The following notes are from the "Peking and Tientsin Times" of the 4th inst. :—

The Prefect and Magistrate have jointly notified that silver is not to be exported.

A tax of 4 cash per catty has been proposed on all salt sold throughout the Empire.

We hear that the race pony Chisur goes to Shanghai, and that his price was the modest sum of Tls. 300.

The fact that a child in Peking has been taken ill after swallowing one of the new copper coins has started a prejudice against the new coinage.

Shensi officials in Peking are memorialising for the release of ex-censor Sung Po-lu, who is still in prison on charges which cannot be substantiated.

Tang Taotai is stated to be much better, but is still confined to his room. He was able to receive the Tientsin Prefect yesterday and to discuss with him financial conditions in the City. They proposed trying to raise a loan from one of the foreign banks.

Ships are coming up so easily and frequently that a quartet at the Bund is hardly any longer worth chronicling. Yesterday we had the Fu-ping, Tung-chow, Min, and Hsin-chi. The most enthusiastic appreciators of the new (or restored) régime are the Chinese passengers, who escape the harpies that blockade the two stations, to say nothing of the Tangku boatmen.

The "Peking and Tientsin Times" of the 7th inst. says :—

H. E. the Viceroy proceeds to Shanhai-kuan to-day to exchange final signatures on the railway rendition agreement with the Russian Authorities. We believe the document is in all respects a facsimile of the British, plus the charges made by the Russians for the "upkeep and improvement of the line." Are there any other conditions they wish the Chinese to agree to, they must be in a separate document; but we have no reason at present to believe that they are demanding any favours with regard to the line not also open to other nationals. We are glad to hear that the evacuation of the line to Yinkou will probably be quite complete by the 8th or 9th instant, though the occupation de facto has, we understand, already ceased to exist, and no traffic is being worked on the line at all. We hear that Russian camps are at no great distance inland however, the rendition of the line not having affected the great Manchurian question. Concerning Newchwang there seems good prospect of the Chinese resuming authority there before long.

We have received Tientsin papers to the 9th inst.—The Court is expected to visit Pa-tingfu in the course of next month.—The Governor of Shantung, H. E. Chou Fu, is not likely to act for the Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai during the latter's absence

at his step-mother's funeral.—Russian indemnity claimants are having their claims seriously reduced.—Polo naturally hangs fire at Tientsin while the training for the races is going on.—Mr. W. S. Johnston, of the Taku Luz and Lighter Co., has received a cheque for \$5,000 from the Czar as a mark of appreciation of the gallant service rendered by Mr. Johnston to the Allies when the ultimatum was sent to the Commander of the Taku Forts. The British authorities have shown no recognition whatever of that service.—In accordance with one of the Emperor's reform edicts in 1898, all the temples in Chihli are to be used as schools.

We have received the "Foochow Echo" of the 4th inst. It gives pleasant accounts of two weddings; the Rev. H. R. Caldwell and Miss M. B. Cope, and Dr. G. Wilkinson and Miss Amy Oxley. It contains also the following notes :—

Hon. Chen Tung-shu, Likin Taotai and Commissioner of the Foreign Board, left for the North by the S. S. Haeshin on its last trip. He goes to Peking for an audience and is doubtless charged with important business with the throne. The Honourable Taotai has been one of the local officials to conduct much of the business of H. E. the Viceroy with the Foreign Consuls, and was a most valued adviser during the Boxer troubles of 1900.

Hon. Lu Wei-ying, Sub-Prefect, is also leaving the port for a visit to his home. Mr. Lu is most highly esteemed by the Foreign Consuls and by all foreigners with whom he has been brought in contact at this port, for several years. He was most efficient in personal efforts to preserve the peace, and protect life and property during the Boxer year. Many nights during that anxious summer he spent several hours in personal visits to the Settlement, and often went about in a private chair that he might discover any movements of evil-disposed persons. He has shown himself most friendly, just, and faithful as an official, and has the best wishes of the foreign residents for promotion and prosperity.

A fire broke out on the City side of the river and not far from its bank on Friday night between nine and ten o'clock, and owing to the extreme dryness of everything spread with alarming rapidity. It blazed fiercely until past midnight, and only subsided towards the early morning after many houses had been reduced to ruins. There seems to have been no loss of life, and the cause of the outbreak remains uncertain.

We have received Japan papers with dates from Tokio and Yokohama to the 9th and Kobe the 10th inst.—Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co. are associated with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in placing the 5,000,000 yen worth of Japanese bonds in London.—As France and Russia will have from 350,000 to 360,000 tons of fighting ship in Far Eastern waters in 1907, and Japan has only 180,000 tons, the Japanese navy must be increased, and it is proposed to build 120,000 tons in the next six years.—The Osaka Tekko-jo is to build the two steamers required by the Hunan S. S. Co., they are to cost 240,000 yen and to be ready by next September. What the Hunan S. S. Co. proposes to do, after so much advertisement, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s Changwo has been doing for some months without any fuss at all.—According to the "Japan Mail" of the 4th, the Shikishima was refloated on the 2nd and 3rd instant.—A large steam manufactory of Korean nickel coins has been discovered by the Japanese police in the Miyake Ironworks.—The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has taken up Waterworks Loan Bonds to the extent of 1,444,000 yen, bearing 6 per cent interest, at 86 yen per 100, making the actual interest a fraction under 7 per cent.—Colonel Buck, U. S. Minister to Japan, has returned to Tokio from his

cruise to Hakodate, Vladivostok, and Corea in the U. S. S. New York.—The "Japan Mail" says in writing on the last typhoon, that fears were entertained by the N.Y.K. as to the fate of the Suminoe Maru, Jinsen Maru, Asagao Maru, Hakuai Maru, and other vessels. The Hakuai Maru reached and left Shanghai as usual last week.—It is reported that the great Ashio copper mine was filled with water by the last typhoon, and all the connecting roads and bridges destroyed.—Sixty-two deaths are assigned to the Odawara tidal wave, and thirty more persons are missing.—Two hundred dolphins, measuring from 10 to 20 feet in length, were driven ashore by fishing boats and captured at Midzushima on the 24th ult.—The question of how to control the schoolgirls of Japan is seriously agitating the Educational Authorities.—Authentic news had been received that General Fukushima was recovering and was out of danger.—The Kawasaki Co. at Kobe is preparing to build a dock that will take in vessels of 15,000 tons.—In Tochigi Ken, in the path of the last typhoon, 10,929 houses were destroyed, 159 people killed, and 124 bridges washed away; and the papers are full of reports of loss of life and damage in other districts.—The sacred bridge at Nikko is to be rebuilt, at a cost of 50,000 yen, by the Tochigi local treasury.—The appeal of the captain of the tug Hamburg of Kobe, which was confiscated and fined 200 yen for going into an unopened port, has been rejected on technical grounds.—The capital of Messrs. G. Nickel & Co., Ltd., has been more than fully subscribed.—The volcano of Kilauea in Hawaii has erupted again.—The typhoon killed 300 people at the Ashio copper mine.—The new Japanese loan was taken by the Japanese Crédit Mobilier at 98, and is being floated in London by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.—The Hattokaze, the steam yacht built by the Mitsui Bishi Co. as a present for the Crown Prince of Japan, was launched at Nagasaki on the 4th and made a successful trial trip the same day.—A telegram from India of the 4th inst. reported that General Fukushima is rapidly recovering.—The Norwegian steamship Union has been sold to Japanese for 100,000 yen, and is to be called the Aichi Maru.—The extraordinary rise of the Daiya River which caused the destruction of the bridges, etc., at Nikko, was due to one side of the peak of Mount Nantai falling into the lake at Chusenji and sending an enormous mass of water down the Daiya.—The Mitsui Co. propose to construct a coal harbour at Ohnuta in Kiusiu at a cost of three million yen, to obviate the present necessity of sending the coal in lighters to Kuchinotsu.—The N.Y.K. S. S. Aki Maru was successfully launched from the Mitsui Bishi yard at Nagasaki on the 7th.—A Trust has been formed in New Jersey with a capital of \$9,000,000 to control the output of candy in the United States.—Lieut.-Gen. Baron Oku, Commander-in-Chief of the Eastern Military Section, is to represent Japan at the Delhi Durbar and the previous military manoeuvres.—An Indo-Japanese Club has been inaugurated at Tokio.—Nantai-san, a large piece of which fell into Lake Chusenji during the last typhoon, has been quiet—certainly since the 9th century and probably longer.—The "Japan Mail" makes the remarkable statement that the Red Bridge at Nikko was "an entirely new affair, built during the past decade."—There had been four more cases of plague in Yokohama, the first being caused, it is said, by cotton imported from China.—Mr. W. McClure, chief engineer of the P. M. S. City of Peking, was presented with a silver goblet at a dinner given him on board on the 8th by the captain and officers to celebrate his 70th birthday.

THE "Kobe Chronicle" says that it seems after all that Zola's last book of the series which he described as "The

"Four Gospels" has not been completed. It was to be entitled "Justice." The third in the series, "Truth," has apparently just been finished, and it will be read with the greatest interest by those who have studied its predecessors "Fruitfulness" and "Work." It depicts the struggle between a free-thinking husband and a Catholic wife over the question of the child and its education. M. Zola regarded the Church as an anti-social power, and was convinced of the necessity of warring womankind from priestly influences if men are to emancipate themselves.

We have received Hongkong papers to the 11th inst.—The former submarine dredger Canton River has been re-engined at Kowloon Docks and thoroughly overhauled, and will be ready to resume work again in about a month.—The new King Edward Hotel at Hongkong was opened with a banquet on the 3rd.—The oldest ship in the world, the Anita, built at Genoa in 1548, and which made her last voyage last March from Naples to Tenerife, is being broken up at the latter port. She was the slowest ship afloat.—Mr. R. Shevan has been re-elected to the Legislative Council by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.—Mrs. General Chaffee was seriously ill at Manila.—The "China Mail" warns local shipping firms and banks against a gang of Europeans who are endeavouring to obtain advances on what purport to be valuable shipping documents.—The senior Admiral of the Fleet, the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, G.C.B., D.C.L., who reached the rank of Captain R.N. 65 years ago, is to winter again this year at Singapore.—The German Government is offering free passages out and home to the families of officers and civil servants resident at Tsingtao, with compensation for the rent of the residence at home.—The Japanese exhibition in Whitechapel was visited by about 100,000 Mile-Enders.—H.M. battleships Inflexible (11,836 tons, built in 1881), Neptune (9,310 tons, built in 1878), and Glatton (4,910 tons, built in 1872) are to be placed in the sale list.—Endavours are being made to introduce the metric system into India.—In the case of the latest reported collapse of a house in Hongkong, the Chinese contractor has been committed for trial on the charge of manslaughter, bail in \$5,000 being allowed, and the jury added a rider that the Government had neglected its duty.—The P.M.S. Korea was in dock at Kowloon.—The Bombay Presidency won the return cricket match against the Parsees at Poona on the 13th ult.—Neither the British nor the Indian Government has anything to do with the engagement of Sikh soldiers by the Sultan of Kelantan.—The "Hongkong Daily Press" says that it is the "Siam Free Press," a paper in English subsidised by the French, which has started the lies about British aggression in Kelantan.—King Charlie of Arakoon, New South Wales, the only aboriginal monarch who was a survivor of pre-British times, has died at the reported age of 118. He welcomed the first batch of convicts at Trial Bay.—Cholera is threatening to depopulate the island of Samar in the Philippines, where hundreds of bodies are lying unburied, the survivors having fled to the hills.—The performance of "Lord and Lady Algy" by the Neill-Frawley Company was a complete success.—At the annual meeting of the Hongkong Branch of the China Association on the 6th, the Chairman, Mr. G. W. F. Playfair, referring to the new treaty of Shanghai, said it was pretty plain to the Committee "that Sir James Mackay's ideas in one form or another held the field and that no better proposals had been or were likely to be brought forward. But, as the experience of the past has shown us, it will always be necessary for the British Government and British Government officials to see that treaties are fulfilled in the spirit as well as apparently in the letter." He gave high

praise to Mr. Consul-General James Scott for his good work at Canton.—H.M. flagship Albion arrived from Shanghai on the 7th.—Mr. Bax-Ironside, recently British Chargé d'Affaires at Peking, was to be married at Stockholm on the 15th ult. to the Countess Martha Gyldenstolpe, daughter of the Master of the Horse to the King of Sweden and Norway.—M. Defrance, formerly French Minister at Bangkok, has been transferred to Teheran.—The Austro-Hungarian cruiser Kaiserin Maria Theresia in these waters is to be replaced by the Kaiser Karl VI of 6,250 tons and 12,800 ind. horse-power.—The Chief of the Marine Hospital Service at Manila says that cholera was introduced into the Philippines in fresh vegetables brought from China.—Admiral Dewey, U.S.N., has been appointed to the command of the winter naval manoeuvres in the Caribbean Sea. His flagship is the Mayflower, a yacht of 2,690 tons and 4,700 ind. horse-power, built at Clydebank in 1896.—Captain Nichol of the Ban Whatt Hin, well-known in Singapore for over 20 years, died at sea on the 26th ult.—The first annual report of William Powell, L.L. for the year to the 30th of June last, shows a divisible balance of \$16,183. It is proposed to pay a final dividend of 5 per cent making 10 per cent for the year, and carry forward, \$4183.—Mr. H. S. Barnes, C.S.I., has been appointed Lieut.-Governor of Burma.—A Spanish lady was gagged, bound, and robbed by a Chinaman in her own house in Kowloon City Road on the 8th.—The 1st Battalion Sherwood Foresters arrived at Hongkong on the 8th from South Africa in the transport Wakool, to relieve the Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—The annual meeting of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., passed off very satisfactorily on the 9th. The proposal to increase the capital by means of a dividend taken from the exchange fluctuation account was carried unanimously.—Owing to the short stay in Hongkong of the P. M. S. Korea her exhibition to the public was postponed until her next trip.—The Governor made a farewell inspection of the Hongkong Regiment on the 10th. The colours were to be hung up in St. John's Cathedral on Sunday last.—The New York police destroyed 210 nickel-in-the-slot machines at Brooklyn on the 4th ult.—The C. N. S. Wuhu was docked at Singapore on the 1st.—The steamer Nithsdale, the full account of whose loss we print elsewhere, steamed into Colombo on the 22nd ult., escorted by H. M. S. Fox, which had been sent to look for her. It appears that the boatswain and the other men who described the steamer's disappearance, deserted her against the captain's orders. The Nithsdale, which has a large rent near her bow, is to be temporarily repaired at Colombo. Only the sugar in the forehold is damaged.—The German steamer Tetartos, which left Hongkong for Amoy on the 7th, put back the next day with the bottom of her high-pressure cylinder broken.—Siam issued her first bank notes on the 19th ult.—The well-known Capt. W. D. Worcester has been appointed P. and O. Agent at Malta.—Many counterfeit Straits 50-cent pieces are in circulation at Singapore.—The Brouchs took a final farewell of Australia at Sydney on the 29th of August.

In reference to the recently reported eruption of Mount Rigyo in Formosa, the "Hongkong Daily Press" has the following note from a correspondent at Taihoku, dated the 27th ult:—

On the 23rd instant the local government organ contained a telegraphic report announcing that Mount Rigyo, near Bantansho, which is about 12 miles to the east of Takow had burst out in eruption, that considerable damage had been done to fields in the vicinity, and that the loss in life was under investigation. Since the date above mentioned no developments have been reported, which

may be interpreted as "good news." Formosa has, from time immemorial, shown so little evidence of volcanic activity, that one finds it difficult to believe a severe eruption possible. We have, however, the official report as a dove, and it is naturally worthy of credence. Though Bantansho is not on the railway line, it is still accessible, and we hope to receive full details in a day or so.

Among scientists, at the capital, the absence of any earthquake on the day of eruption has inclined them to look upon the present event as a small affair. In fact, they express a belief that it may be a large flow of natural gas or perhaps oil, spontaneously ignited, which has perhaps set fire to the adjacent forests. It has been mentioned that there may have been a slight eruption followed by the creation of numerous sulphur-springs which are now burning. We are awaiting official details with keen interest, and trust that it will not be necessary to add active volcanoes to the already not inconsiderable list of disadvantages under which the island labours.

THE "N. Y. Maritime Register" of the 10th ult. says:—

The White Star Line has ordered another steamer, to be built by Harland and Wolff, of Belfast, which is to be twenty feet longer and a few feet wider than the same company's steamer Cedric, now the largest liner in the world. The White Star steamer Cedric, of 21,000 tons, the largest liner afloat, was launched at Harland and Wolff's yards on August 21st last. She is 700 feet long, has 75 feet beam and a depth of 49½ feet. Her carrying capacity is 18,400 tons, and she has accommodation for 3,000 passengers. Although the Cedric is inferior in length by about seven feet to the Kaiser Wilhelm II (launched on August 12 at Stettin for the North German Lloyd Steamship Co.), yet, owing to her greater beam, her gross tonnage makes her the larger ship. The measurements of the Kaiser Wilhelm II are: Length, 707 feet; beam, 72; depth, 43; tonnage, 19,500.

We have received the "British North Borneo Herald" of 1st and 16th September. To the earlier is attached a supplementary souvenir of the Coronation festivities at Sandakan. These appear to have gained greatly in importance from the presence in harbour not only of H.M.S. Rinaldo, but also of the U.S.S. Princeton and the U.S.S. Quiros. The writer of the account evidently found good entertainment among the Americans, as far as he personally was concerned. He refers to "Commander Selfridge and his 'handsome' set of officers" and goes on to say of them: "On board ship each one is a host in himself, and the writer has always lingered, hesitatingly before bidding good-bye to the group at the head of the accommodation ladder, whose 'pleased to meet you, Sir,' has a genuine ring about it in refreshing contrast to the conventional hand-grip on shore. A visit to the Princeton is an entertainment that one can always look forward to, and the aroma of that punch cup will live long in our memory." The little colony seems to have celebrated the occasion in the loyalist fashion, and we read of a review of all the naval and military troops available, a gaol delivery, with the release of several ancient criminals, aquatic and land sports, a flower show, dinners and "at homes" on the vessels, an entertainment for the children and, of course, a race meeting. Altogether a worthy demonstration on the part of a community, which mustered in all some dozen European ladies and about 60 men. The "Herald's" supplement gives a lively and readable account of a memorable time. Printed in red ink on green paper and tastefully arranged, it forms in itself a pretty souvenir of the coronation as celebrated in Sandakan.

Miscellaneous Articles.

THE YANGTZE VICEROYALTIES.

9th October.

THAT the Grand Council at Peking fully appreciates the temper of the Chinese in the Yangtze Valley is shown by the appointments it has made in connection with the lamented death of H.E. Liu Kun-yi. H. E. Chang Chih-tung, as Liu's faithful colleague in the conduct of affairs in the valley during the last two years of anxiety, and in the negotiations which resulted in the Treaty of Shanghai, is fittingly sent to Nanking, and a better man to succeed Chang for the time at Wuchang could not have been selected than H.E. Tuan Fang, who saved the lives of so many foreigners in Shensi in 1900. It is not generally believed by Chinese here that H.E. Chang Chih-tung will remain long at Nanking, where, as we have already said, it is almost imperative that the Viceroy should be a Hunanese; and it is expected that the substantive appointment will be given to H.E. Wei Kuang-tao, Viceroy of Yunnan and Kueichow. Meanwhile, it will be seen with great satisfaction that the Throne has conferred the highest posthumous honours on the able and honest servant, who never truckled to his rulers, whose loss we are all, Chinese and foreigners alike, deploing.

THE EVACUATION OF SHANGHAI.

10th October.

H.E. Liu Kun-yi's death-bed was made happier by the news that the foreign garrisons at Shanghai are to be withdrawn on the first of November. Few will assert that there is any pressing necessity for them to remain here, sorry as we shall all be to lose them. The men have been universally remarkably well-behaved, and perfect order has been kept among the four nationalities represented; while the officers have been a welcome addition to our society, and have made many friends who will sincerely regret their departure. But the good old Viceroy whom we lament felt that their presence was a slur on his ability to maintain order in his government; and Admiral Seymour was right in pointing out in the "Times" that it was fair that we should accede to his repeated request for the withdrawal of the troops, considering how much we all owe to him. The notice is short, but to this soldiers are accustomed; we welcomed their coming two years ago, and we must now speed their departure. The evacuation should be a strong stimulus to

recruiting for the Volunteers. We are told that the French Council will take this opportunity to make a large increase in their force of gendarmes here, but with that exception, the whole foreign garrison, English, French, Germans, and Japanese will have left us within a month: and while we shall be always glad to see them again, we trust that those who predict that they will be ordered back here within six months will be disappointed.

THE AMERICAN ASIATIC ASSOCIATION.

10th October.

The Journal of the American Asiatic Association, September 1902, opens with the usual "Current Comment," the first paragraph of which runs:—

It is satisfactory to find that, in the judgment of competent authorities, the question of jurisdiction between the Consular body and the Municipal Council at Shanghai has been settled in the line of the contention made by the latter. But the attentive reader of cablegrams from the Far East must have been somewhat puzzled to find, from the mail advices, that the Diplomatic Body in Peking had ruled in favour of the claims urged by the Municipal Council, and against those presented by the Senior Consul. It appeared from the cable news that the Senior Consul had been sustained at every point—a fact which seems to argue either some lack of intelligence in the news agencies, or the exercise of some special effort on the part of the spokesman of the Consular Body, to disseminate misleading intelligence.

Then comes a note anent the reproduction in another column of Mr. Gundry's "Saturday Review" article on the new treaty, "Châteaux en Chine," the main point in which is the difficulty we all have in feeling certain that the provincial authorities can fully carry out Article VIII. Then there is a note on the discussion which follows of the government of the Philippines. There is another note on the Treaty of Shanghai, which says:—

There can be no question that Secretary Hay is fully impressed with the general advantage which might accrue to all foreign trade from the honest and final abolition of the likin stations, but he must also take into consideration the loss which might be inflicted on a very important department of American export trade in China from the imposition of a surtax of 10% without any corresponding advantage whatever.

There may be in the new convention, when its full text has been received here, reasons to modify the opinion that the United States has on the whole more to lose than to gain from assenting to it. Meanwhile, both from the Government and the merchants and manufacturers interested in the development of Chinese trade the whole question will receive, at the proper time, fair and deliberate consideration.

The last note deprecates too much confidence being placed in the conclusion that the appointment of Mr. Chas. Denby, jr., as chief foreign

adviser to H.E. Yuan Shih-kai is a tangible result of the appreciation by China of the indulgent policy of the U. S. State Department, "or what a contemporary prefers to call 'our moderation and forbearance when we were almost alone among the Western Powers in the exhibition of those qualities.'"

Some interesting statistics of Far Eastern trade follow, and then comes a note from the U. S. Consul at Moscow, announcing that "at the opening of regular passenger communication on the Eastern Chinese Railroad, there will be ten cars of the International Sleeping Company at the junction stations, and this number will be increased on January 1st 1903 to forty cars on the Manchurian railroad. The cars will run a distance of 2,000 miles, and will be equipped with all modern improvements." Another note mentions the establishment of a Dutch subsidised monthly service of steamers between Java, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Japan, which may be extended hereafter to the Pacific Slope. Mr. John Goodnow's letter of the 1st of July last to the Municipal Council closing the Jurisdiction controversy here is then given, with our Editorial remarks thereon. There is a long extract from Mr. A. R. Colquhoun's "The Mastery of the Pacific," under the heading "The United States in the Pacific;" the concluding paragraphs are as follows:—

It is natural in a great Republic like the United States that the voice of the people should make itself loudly heard in all questions of national import, and as the organ by which that voice speaks one turns to the Press for light on this subject. Whatever may be the merits or demerits of the American Press as a news disseminator, it must be acknowledged that from many other points of view it falls short of excellence, and with certain notable exceptions there is little in the average daily papers to elucidate political problems or to help the formation of true national sentiment. Sensation seems the chief aim and end, and neither deep thinking nor scholarly writing is of as much importance as artful alliteration or novel headlines. It is perhaps partly on account of the extreme frothiness of the daily Press that serious, not to say stodgy, reviews find a warm welcome in the States but whether it be in the heavily leaded columns of a "daily" or the sedate pages of a review, no one can wade, as the writer has done, through masses of literature about the new developments in the Far East, and the part the United States has to play, without being struck by the very little real knowledge brought to bear on the subject. Men who have never been to the East and have merely studied their subject from the best authorities do not blunder quite so badly, but the peripatetic Senator, the half-educated newspaper reporter, the rich globe-trotter, or the special commissioner who has made a hurried rush from one point to another and collected "local colour"—all these illustrate most woefully the proverb that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing.

The fact is that the United States on the eve of a new era in their development, and face to face with new conditions, must now work out their own salvation

and acquire knowledge for themselves. Years of intimate acquaintance with the East will teach them more than sheaves of review articles or tons of Governmental reports. Until that knowledge is painfully acquired it is to be hoped that the dependencies of the United States will be governed and organised by the one or two men on the spot who know something and try to remedy their ignorance, and not by the masses of people at home who are anxious to ventilate their wisdom. Government by majorities is, of course, the natural state of affairs in a republic, though in the United States it is being rapidly replaced by a different system—the Trust, or combination of a powerful few. Either method is likely to have fatal results if allowed full play in dealing with dependencies, especially such distant and difficult ones as the Philippines. The fickleness of popular opinion, swayed by a phrase, carried away by a catchword, is counteracted in home affairs by a certain common sense which helps every man to decide on questions with whose practical bearings he is acquainted; but when the question raised is altogether outside his practical knowledge, he is apt to be swept away even more strongly by the tide of popular emotion. It would be easy to write a very informing paragraph on how "not" to govern dependencies, but it will perhaps be better to leave that to the imagination of the reader, which will, it is hoped, be largely stimulated by a perusal in these pages of the methods already employed by various Powers in the East.

Then we get the reprint, to which we have already alluded, of Mr. Gundry's "Châteaux en Chine," which is followed by a series of interesting extracts dealing with the Straits Settlements, Japan, Corea, Germany in the Pacific, and the cost of the Trans-Siberian Railway. This last extract is from the "New York Journal of Commerce," and the writer shows that the 6,000 miles that the railway covers, "with a very modest equipment of rolling stock and a maximum speed for trains which does not yet come to 16 miles an hour," have cost \$73,333 gold per mile. "These figures," he says, "which are taken from the article on Russia in 'Le Marché Financier,' which is edited by Mr. Arthur Raffalovich, the financial agent of the Russian Government in Paris, are decidedly significant of incapacity or corruption, or of both. They indicate pretty clearly the nature of the malady which is eating into the vitals of the Russian Empire." Of course, there is no possibility in sight of the railway paying its working expenses and interest on its cost. This issue concludes with articles on the Government of the Philippines, and an amusing account of the New York Chinatown newspaper.

Merchants and others in the United States doing business in any form with the Far East are to be congratulated on having at their disposal a monthly magazine, conducted with the ability and thorough knowledge of the subject that are consistently displayed in the work of Mr. John Ford, the Secretary of the American Asiatic Association, and publisher of its journal.

A NOTABLE VISITOR TO THE HANOI EXPOSITION.

7th October

AN age of International Exhibitions. Such were the words recently made use of in describing the dawn of the twentieth century. Let us hope that an equally felicitous expression will fittingly portray its eventide. There cannot be a better augury for the continued progress of mankind, no more auspicious indication of the cosmopolitan good-will which, with the onward march of time, is steadily increasing amongst the nations of the world, than is to be found in these gigantic undertakings which so happily collect in one harmonious assemblage the citizens of every country with the arts and manufactures from every quarter of the globe. And it would certainly be difficult to over-estimate the lasting impressions which must be produced on the minds and characters of the favoured multitudes who throng the courts and crowd the marble halls of the modern international exhibition. Here, in lavish display, are gathered the choicest treasures of which civilisation can boast: the marvellous inventions with which modern science enriches the life and dazzles the intellect of latter-day mankind. Wireless telegraphy, the phonograph, the swift-moving motor car, the Röntgen rays, the labour-saving mechanical appliances of the day are only a few of the wonderful "exhibits" galore. The Queen of Sheba expressed her unfeigned astonishment on beholding the glories of Solomon's Court, and the sentiments doubtless of the majority of visitors to our modern International Exhibitions may find appropriate expression in the words "Behold, the half has not been told!"

The first great International Exhibition was, as we all well know, Sir Joseph Paxton's palace of glass erected in Hyde Park, London, and opened amidst much éclat by Her Majesty Queen Victoria in May, 1851. Since that distant date the experiment has been repeated in many of the great capital cities of Europe and America with ever-increasing popularity and success. A correspondent writing from the South points out the many advantages accruing from these laudable undertakings, and proceeds to remark: "When may we expect China to follow in the wake of the great nations of the Western world by opening an International Exhibition in Shanghai. The question is one of considerable importance, and fraught with many potentialities of success. No doubt such an Exhibition receiving the support of the eighteen provinces of the Celestial Empire, and obtaining the favour and co-

operation of foreign countries as well, would be inaugurated with unwonted and even world-wide interest, and with every prospect of large pecuniary success; whilst the 'boom' arising from a 'Celestial World's Fair' would no doubt be so big as to enhance the prosperity of Shanghai in a permanent degree. The Chinese would attend so novel an undertaking in vast numbers, and so excellent an object-lesson in the progress of their own, as compared with the enlightenment of other countries would be conveyed to their minds as would not readily pass away. Of course His Imperial Majesty Kung Hsi would be asked to open the Exhibition, and, equally of course, would graciously consent to do so, if not in propria persona, then by a well-chosen deputy instead. The Governors of the 18 Provinces would be asked to serve on the Committee, and the assistance, also, of leading Foreign and Chinese merchants throughout the Empire would be invoked, and no doubt heartily accorded, so that every necessity required for the success of the Exhibition would be provided for." Whilst thanking our gifted correspondent for his communication we would remind him that the time for carrying out his admirable suggestion is not yet ripe. His idea of holding a "Celestial World's Fair" in Shanghai is an excellent one: but at present it is the intellectual incubation of "a young man in a hurry." In a few years time, however, when the railway has spread its network of communication across the vast Empire of China, an International Exhibition successfully floated in Shanghai will no doubt become un fait accompli.

"The arrangements for the forthcoming Exposition at Hanoi," (continues our interesting correspondent), "are now nearing completion, many of the exhibits having already arrived, and having been placed in their allotted positions. The promoters of this excellent undertaking are to be congratulated on the enterprise with which they have engaged in the work in hand, and they are confidently looking forward to an uninterrupted record of success. A useful Handbook to the Exposition has been sent to us, and in the list of patrons published therein we notice several familiar names. As is fitting upon so auspicious an occasion,—an occasion which will no doubt, materially contribute to the prosperity of so near a neighbour, the ancient Empire of China has not been slow to signify her approval of the Exposition by sending contributions thereto from various portions of the country. It must not be forgotten, however, that at the majority of the great International Exhibitions which of late years have been held in so many of the great cities of the world China has been worthily represented. At these

memorable gatherings contributions from the Celestial Empire have been amongst those most admired, evoking the high encomiums not only of the spectators, but also of the judges appointed to decide on the merits of the exhibits. So far back as the Paris Exhibition of 1867 exhibits from China have been on view side by side with those from more favoured lands. We hear that amongst the forthcoming exhibits at Hanoi there will be some handsome specimen skins of the fauna which are to be found in the south-western districts of the Province of Kuangsi. Of these mountainous regions but little, so far, is known to foreigners. In many parts they are practically inaccessible to man. It is amongst the crags and peaks of these towering wastes that tigers and panthers of the fiercest description are still to be found. Their lair is usually located at an altitude of several hundred feet, approach to which is a matter of no small difficulty to the most determined of hunters, owing to the wild character of the surrounding rocks. These fauna of Kuangsi can only be captured (by the natives) by means of poison or traps artfully concealed on the plain to which they descend for the purpose of obtaining food. Amongst the skins which have been secured for exhibition at Hanoi most interest attaches to the epidermis of a celebrated man-eating tiger, known in the neighbourhood which he infested by the sobriquet of 'Fighting Tom.' During his reign of terror several prominent villagers are said to have mysteriously disappeared at intervals. But 'Fighting Tom,' despite his ferocious disposition on ordinary occasions, was not entirely devoid of gentler emotions at times, and is said to have been singularly susceptible to those 'charms' which only the 'concord of sweet sounds' can create. It is related that on one occasion when the village bells were enjoying her afternoon promenade, playing softly the while on her charming mandoline, she was startled, on a sudden, by the appearance in her pathway of 'Fighting Tom'—on the prowl. Unlike 'young Virginia,' in Macaulay's celebrated poem, who

'screamed with look aghast' when the 'variet Marcus' appeared on the scene, the Celestial maiden displayed a spirit of unusual courage and self-possession. Continuing with her music, what was her surprise to perceive that, so far from showing any ferocious designs, 'Fighting Tom' proceeded to manifest the most proper and exemplary behaviour! He merely wagged his tail in an approving manner, and inoffensively passed by."

Our versatile correspondent tells a pretty tale. We trust that he will continue his researches

into the folk-lore of Kuangsi. It must be quite a fascinating study. And yet, however great may be the credit to which "Fighting Tom" is unquestionably entitled for courtesy shown towards the ladies of Kuangsi, we fancy that the majority of our fair readers will prefer to make his acquaintance in his present inanimate condition than to have been accorded the doubtful privilege, in his palmy days, of putting his "politeness" to the test.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF CHINESE WATERWAYS.

13th October.

FROM one point of view the persistence of the foreign demand from the Chinese of the right of navigating by steam vessels the inland waters of the Chinese Empire is indefensible and extortionate. Not one of the Powers eager to secure this concession would for a moment think of granting it to the others, or to any one of them. It is not surprising therefore, if to those Chinese who know enough about the matter to have any opinions at all, it often presents itself in the light of one more of those exactions based upon the universal dictum that Might makes Right, to which the Chinese have been accustomed—even before they made the acquaintance of the Western Barbarian.

Something is undoubtedly to be said for this contention, and it is at least important to take account of it as a psychologic fact, for such ideas not infrequently prove to have a dynamic force manifesting itself at times and in ways little anticipated. Some few centuries back there lived an Englishman who advanced the proposition that "All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players," a theorem, by the way, never better nor more persistently demonstrated than in the Chinese Empire. If Shakespeare were alive to-day it is not unlikely that he would so far modify his generalisation as to make it read: "All the world's a mart, and all the men and women merely traders." Even to us under whose observation this all-prevailing fact has become all-prevalent, the transformation within two generations seems extraordinary, and but for its persistence in consciousness quite incredible. Steam and electricity, as we often remind ourselves, have done it all, but they have not as yet fairly begun their great work, which goes on apace whether we sleep or wake.

An incidental consequence is that every group of people on the surface of the earth is impelled by a set of forces which they can no more resist than the tides can hold back against the pull of the moon. They must all live—or at least so it appears

to them. To achieve this increasingly difficult result they must have the ever-expanding means of living, and this involves the whole complex phenomena of Commerce, intercourse of Nations, and all the rest of it that we now know so well. If there is somewhere a "Happy Valley" not as yet penetrated by any but its native Prince Rasselas and his Court, the moment it became known as an objective fact, half-a-dozen Trade Expeditions would be set on foot, and the isolation of that particular vale would be at an end. If it chanced to have a navigable river it would never have been secluded at all, or like China, would have had to give up its policy of exclusion at the summons of greater guns and stronger fleets than its own. Steam navigation of the inland waters of China under some conditions is, we take it, certain. The impelling force is felt all over the world—the resisting force is mainly confined to China; and China has found herself no match for the world as a whole, if indeed she is equal to any single Power taken separately. But before this concession can be of any practicable value to the extension of that trade which forms so much of the life blood of the great nations, radical improvements must take place in the waterways on which the steam-vessels are to run. If the Chinese had been wise enough to take time by the forelock (as they never are), and had opened their own waters to their own vessels exclusively, and set such in motion on some system, the foreign demand might have been made to appear unreasonable, just as the Chinese themselves consider it. But they did, they do, they never will do anything of the sort. They will stand out as long as they can—and then give way. But the embarrassments to which foreigners will at once be subjected are serious, and already sufficiently obvious. Not to wander all over the empire for illustrative, let us glance at some of the streams in the province where the capital of China is situated, and see how much is necessary before they can be used for anything other than that variety of gunboats of which President Lincoln remarked that they seemed able to "run wherever there had been a heavy dew." The Peiho between Tientsin and the Taku Forts (called by the Chinese the "Sea River") has been getting more and more intractable, and but for the Boxer business there is no knowing when foreigners could have got hold of the nub end of the problem as the Tientsin Provisional Government seems to have done. The Bends and the Bar—"Heaven-sent barriers" both—may ere long have to give way to Western learning practically applied. Between Tientsin and T'ungchow this import-

ant stream is now totally neglected, because the tribute rice no longer goes by boats. The channel is shifty and the waters are shallower every year. Without artificial help and skilled attention the ordinary passenger-boats can scarcely make their way to T'ungchou, the river traffic of which ought still to be large, and a potent factor in the future, as an alternative and a presumptively cheaper route than by rail. The river connecting Paotingfu with Tientsin is likewise an important artery of trade. It has a small but crowded branch, the mouth of which is concealed among the rushes of one of the great swamp-lakes in which the region abounds, but it is by this tiny thread that lime and coal from Liulichao can best be brought to the coast. There is a whole line of impedimentary locks before one gets to Paotingfu, and whenever the river is low all classes of freight must be unloaded and hauled great distances by carts. There is water enough for the traffic in ordinary years, but no economy in its use, nor anything more than traditional rule-of-thumb in any of the regulations. The (mis-called) "Grape," or Hut'o River, and the "Riotous" (Hun, or the sarcastically styled Perpetually Fixed, Yungting) River are each positive nuisances which work incredible mischief, and which ought to be abated, but which by the Chinese never will be. If their waters were controlled and utilised (as perhaps they might be), central Chihli would be revolutionised. The Hsiahei Ho is an illustration of the chronic controversies in China between riparian and commercial interests. In its upper course it has long been extensively used for irrigation on such a scale and under such conditions that during a considerable part of each year the channel is unnavigable, and it is often quite dry. In the year preceding the Great Famine even wells sunk in the bed of this stream showed no moisture. To render this important aqueduct useful to the greatest number of people would be a great undertaking, but owing to the endless number of bridges and the lack of water even in good seasons its service as a distributing medium for steam-vessels is never likely to be great. The so-called Grand Canal, which is merely the Wei River (the true Canal terminating in a lock at Linch'ingchou), is a stream of a different calibre. It rises in the mountains of North-western Honan, flowing through many populous and fertile counties of that province, makes its way through Southern Chihli, Shantung, and again through Chihli to the Peiho in front of the yamèn of the Governor-General at Tientsin. It is a natural outlet and inlet for many millions of people. Grain, salt, straw-braid, peanuts and pea-nut oil, foreign goods, Chinese

produce of all sorts, and especially coal are transported on its narrow channel in great (but unknown) quantities. At present the Peking Syndicate has made a contract for the transportation from Tientsin to Taokou in Honan of a great amount of material for the construction of a railway from the coal-mines to the head of navigation for the larger class of boats.

If the output of the mines should be what is expected, the effect upon the whole region affected will be great and undoubtedly beneficial, albeit probably somewhat disturbing to some local industries. But at present the water in this stream is so low that for more than a thousand li in its long course all the salt-junks and larger boats have been anchored idly and gloomily at the bank, with sails wrapped in matting, awaiting the rise of the water a month or two hence! Under such conditions steam-navigation would be but an empty name. In all these rivers there is at certain times a great abundance of water, and the problem is so to equalise it that there shall be a sufficient average all the time. From any capacity for such an enterprise the Chinese are as free as from a talent for aerial navigation. Whatever is done in this, as in countless other lines, must come from the skilled industry and the organised resources of the Men of the West, of whom so many Chinese would doubtless like to be rid, but from whom they are not likely again to be parted as long as rice grows or water runs.

A GERMAN COMBATANT ON THE BOER WAR.

14th October.

THERE are some who still believe that the Boers were forced into the late war by the action of Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Milner. To them we recommend the perusal of an article in the September "Nineteenth Century" by an impartial witness, Baron A. von Maltzan, a German by birth, and formerly an officer in the German army, who fought with the Boers on the north of the Tugela, and whose criticisms of the British Generals and the British Intelligence Department are somewhat severe. In treating of the war he says:—

"Undoubtedly the Boers were led into their disastrous undertaking by the following inducements, and not least by that which I have placed No. 4 in the list.

"(1) Their overmastering desire to establish a United Dutch Commonwealth in South Africa, from the Cape to the Zambesi.

"(2) Their belief that only so could they put an end to the intrigues of the Rand capitalists.

"(3) The positive assurance they received that they would be joined in their enterprise, by at least 40,000 to 50,000 of the Cape Dutch.

"(4) Their reliance on European intervention in case of war. The certainty of this had been constantly insisted on by their envoy, Dr. Leyds, who was purposely misled by more astute diplomatists than himself. For instance, that very clever man, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, assured him of help. This gentleman thought it highly probable that the force of public opinion in Germany, which ran very high, would compel the Government to intervene on behalf of the Boers. Once Germany and England were embroiled, France would back out, and in conjunction with Russia, be free to deal with Germany. But the German Government was too clever to walk into such a trap. . . .

"(5) The last point, which I believe weighed very heavily in the scale of war, was the Boers' long acquaintance with the vacillating policy of England in South Africa. None of them believed—and I know I am stating the fact—that if they made a big fight for independence, England would see it out to the bitter end.

"Besides all this, they never dreamed, any more than the English themselves, that the British Colonies would rally so enthusiastically to the aid of the Mother Country. Possibly, had they known, it might have given them pause. I confess frankly that I believed in the justice of the Boer cause, and I joined in their fight for freedom and independence, as it seemed to me then. Perhaps one's views are somewhat modified now by fuller knowledge. In many respects it was a gallant fight against long odds, though the Boers of course were greatly helped by the nature of their country, and still more by the astounding blunders of their opponents."

The Boer, says Baron von Maltzan, is superb on the defensive, but from want of courage to attack, discipline, and military organisation he is an absolute failure on the offensive. Otherwise, he would have swept the English out of Natal long before the reinforcements arrived; while if the English Generals had known anything of their enemy and his country, they would have ended the war two years earlier. The whole number of fighting men, boys included, in the two Republics, was only 60,000, of whom there were never more than 35,000 under arms at the same time. This included the Cape Dutch, of whom only 12,000 of the promised 40,000 came up to the scratch. This weakness was never realised by the English General. Buller at Colenso wired home that he was faced by 20,000 men. "As a matter of fact, no more than 5,000 Boers were on the Colenso position

that day, and of these only 1,500 were in the fighting line!" The rest were sitting behind the rocks, drinking coffee and smoking!"

Baron von Maltzan gives other instances of the terrible mistakes made by the British Intelligence Department, among them being the fact that the British officers had no map of the upper Tugela and the country between it and Ladysmith. As to the siege of Ladysmith, the Boers were so panic-stricken by the attack on Lombard's Kop and its Long Tom on the 9th of December 1899, that the Baron says: "I firmly believe that, had Sir George White organised a night attack in sufficient force, he could have broken through the Boer lines with ease and crumpled up the attack."

The Baron's account of the battle of Colenso is pitiful reading. The terrible waste of British life was absolutely useless, for "the Colenso position was an impossible one to take by direct attack, the river being impassable, even if there had been no Boers on the other side. The Boer loss on that day was three killed and eight wounded." The Baron goes on to show that Buller, if he had had a little enterprise and a little knowledge, could have easily forced his way into Ladysmith by Robinson's Drift. From the 10th to the 22nd of January, 1900, Sir Charles Warren made fair progress, driving in the Boer right, and the Baron says: "The Boers in front of him were, no doubt, badly scared by his attack, feeble as it was, for Schalk Burger and his whole commando bolted en masse; some of them fleeing even as far as Newcastle. For this exploit Schalk Burger, whose official title was 'Vecht General' (Fighting General), was henceforth nicknamed 'Vlucht General' (Fleeing General)." The great mistake then made by Warren and Buller was the belief that Spion Kop, 1,500 feet high, was the key of the position. There were only twelve Boers on it when General Woodgate took it with 1,500 men and then entrenched himself in the centre of the plateau, without outposts or sentries. In the night two or three hundred Boers, with pompoms, crept up the steep side of the mountain and in the morning opened a dense fire on the doomed Britishers crowded together. But though the Boers suffered very little loss, they had determined to retreat the next morning, when they found to their surprise that the English had anticipated them in the night.

The Baron goes on to show the inefficiency, from carelessness, of the British patrols, and mentions that it was he who prevented the Mines being blown up, while he was pretending to be bent on their destruction. The whole article is well worth reading, the most valuable portion of it being the writer's explanation already quoted of the causes

which induced the Boers to send the ultimatum which was equivalent to a declaration of war.

There is one other significant sentence which should be quoted. After the surrender of Cronje and the relief of Ladysmith and Kimberley, the Baron believed that the war was over, and so it would have been, but for Generals Delarey and Dewet. They re-inspired the faint hearts of the Boers. "All the same," says the Baron, "I fully believe that the war might have been speedily ended had the British Generals not treated their enemy quite so leniently, and pressed their attack with greater vigour."

THE AFFAIR OF THE OSAKA GAS CO.

15th October.

THE London "Globe" is quite right in saying that the weak point in Japan is finance, and it hardly needs the extracts from the Japanese newspapers given by our Tokio correspondent to show us how delighted the Japanese must be by the success of the issue of the five millions' sterling worth of Japanese bonds just floated in London by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in conjunction with Messrs. Baring Bros. and Co. Capital is the crying want in Japan; labour, skill, and enterprise are there in abundance, but capital, without which labour toils very painfully along the path of progress, is lacking. All Japanese who are jealous that their country shall justify materially as well as morally her admission into the inner circle of the Western Powers, have been for years persistently and in the face of constant discouragements endeavouring to tempt Western capital to settle in Japan; but capital is a very shy bird, and it is easily frightened away by such incidents as the inconsiderate action of the Mayor of Osaka, which has recently formed and still is a prominent topic of discussion in the native and foreign Press of Japan.

In August last the "Japan Mail" gave a brief account of the matter in the following terms: "Originally, the Gas Company (of Osaka) was organised with a capital of 350,000 yen (£35,000). Having worked successfully on that narrow basis, it desired to extend its operations, for which purpose it increased its capital to some four million yen, making arrangements to obtain half of the amount from an American capitalist. At this point the municipality stepped in. It claimed that although the company's charter had been granted originally without any provision for the payment of a tax to the city, that indulgence was based on the insignificant character of the company's capital, and the small extent of its field of operations, but that since a large extension of

tion should be imposed, that after paying a certain dividend to its shareholders, the company must hand over to the city a fraction of any remaining profit." The matter is the more interesting to us, because Shanghai did exactly what Osaka originally did; it gave the Shanghai Gas Company free permission to use the municipal roads without any compensation in the way of royalty or share of profits, and a very valuable franchise the Gas Company thus acquired, and no attempt has been made to vary it in any way, remarkably prosperous as the Gas Company has become and now is. The Osaka Gas Company accomplished what has been the dearest wish of the hearts of all those who wanted to see Japan continue to go ahead, it succeeded in getting foreign capital into its enterprise. The American capitalist, we may be sure, examined the enterprise very closely before he risked his funds, and we cannot doubt that one of the inducements held out to him was that the company was not called upon by its charter to pay any portion of its profit to the municipality of Osaka. The temptation, however, was too much for Mr. Tsuruhara, the Mayor of Osaka, and at first the "Japan Mail" backed him up. "The equity of the condition," it wrote in August last, "is evident, for if a municipality grants to a private company the privilege of carrying on a valuable enterprise which might reasonably be undertaken by the city itself, and which involves the use of the streets, it is plain that the citizens at large should not be deprived of all the resulting advantages: they may reasonably expect the company to contribute something to the upkeep of the town. . . . Tested by the now generally recognised rules of political economy, the demand made by the Osaka Municipality is altogether proper. But whether it has a legal right to make such a demand is another question. Apparently the Gas Company's original charter contains no such provision. On the other hand, we can scarcely conceive that the charter has an unlimited coefficient of elasticity. It must have been granted, in the first place, with reference to the gas supply of certain fixed districts, and the present large increase of capital doubtless means a corresponding extension of operating area. It does mean that, then a reasonable conclusion is that the charter requires amendment, and in sanctioning a change, the Municipal Authorities would seem to be justified in imposing a new condition."

The other papers in Japan jumped at the opening given them by the "Mail," and the powers that be must have represented to that organ that instead of helping Japan it was doing her serious injury by applauding a course of action which if persevered in must discourage the introduction

of foreign capital, and there was a great change in its tone when it wrote again on the subject four weeks after the appearance of the article from which we have just quoted. It said: "Though the Gas Company will be behaving in a very unwise manner if it refuses to recognise its moral obligation to the city as well as to obey the suggestions of expediency, the Municipality (of Osaka) will be incomparably more blameworthy if it declines to implement its engagements, which, for the rest, the law will compel it to observe."

We cannot refrain from quoting one of the reasons given by the Mayor of Osaka to justify his attempt to override the Gas Company's charter. He repudiated any desire to discourage the introduction of foreign capital into Japan, but he said: "In this particular instance there is no need to employ foreign capital. Osaka being an industrial centre, where there is a large number of rich men, capital for a work of this kind should be forthcoming from them. It is a reflection on the credit of the business men of Osaka that outside capital should come in in this way; but whether that be so or not, the Municipality is the proper body to undertake the lighting of the city and the general supply of gas." Even had this been true, it was entirely beside the point; but the absurdity of it is shown by the fact, for which the "Mail" is our authority, that the rich men of Osaka would not put their money into the Gas Company, and "for nearly six years the Company made no attempt to carry out its project or to increase its paltry capital of 350,000 yen."

The "Japan Times," a Japanese paper published in English at Tokio, followed the "Mail" in justifying the attempt of the Mayor of Osaka to "ameliorate" the Gas Company's charter, on which there are some very sensible remarks in the Yokohama "Eastern World":—

The Tokio paper, which aims at being representative of Japan, can scarcely have thought of the great injury which the proclamation of such principles of action must do its countrymen in the eyes of the world, how it exposes honest and upright Japanese merchants—and there are such—who conduct their business on the highest and best principles, to the taunt that as soon as they do not like any contract they make and sign they will at once endeavour to "ameliorate" it. Unfortunately, there have been but too many such cases, but a better class of Japanese merchants is slowly but surely pushing to the front, and it is for their sake that we regret that the "Japan Times" should have proclaimed a pernicious and low code of morals that would justify the breach of binding agreements as soon as such a course might promise an immediate advantage. That is the moral of highwaymen who but wait their chance to cry out to a wayfarer: "Stand and deliver!"

We can sympathise with the statesmen of Japan, whose integrity and honest desire for the progress of their country are beyond any question,

in deploring the discouragement with which their efforts are met from time to time by such indefensible acts as that of the Mayor of Osaka. The work that they do in building up the reputation of their country is constantly being undermined by men to whom that reputation is nothing if they can snatch by any means a small advantage.

Review.

NOTICES OF BOOKS, ETC.

Out in China! By Mrs. Archibald Little. In cloth, 8vo., 182 pp. London: Shantung Treherne & Co., Ltd., 1902. Shanghai: Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.

The publishers of this pathetic little story have hardly done it justice, for in its very plain binding and somewhat inferior paper it looks more like a school book than a novel. The title, too, gives little indication of the contents of the book, but we understand that Mrs. Little contemplated a series of stories of the treaty ports in China like Lise Boehm's "China Coast Tales," of which "Out in China" was to be the general title, and this general title the publishers have applied to this story of Amoy. With her well-known powers of description, Mrs. Little has given a most accurate picture of Amoy combined with a very moving story, the chief motive of which is the Boxer outbreak in 1900, in which, however, Amoy was not involved. The heroine of this little tragedy, with a happy ending however, is a charming young English girl who comes out to marry Lindsay, a leading merchant at Amoy, who believes all the time that it the heroine's son, who has the same name and for whom his letter of proposal was intended, that he has come to Shanghai to welcome. Dismayed as he is, he does his best to make his bride happy, but he cannot disguise the fact that he does not love her, and she and the British Consul at Amoy fall deeply in love with each other. A picnic to a temple on the mainland is organised, which Lindsay is unable to attend, and he charges the consul with her care. The party is attacked by Boxers, and we are spared none of the horrors which made the accounts of these attacks such terrible reading in 1900. Forbes, the Consul, and Winifred, the heroine, escape and hide themselves among the rocks, and here they are at last found by a rescue party headed by Lindsay, just as Winifred is dying of sunstroke. Forbes has seen the party coming, and taking them for enemies, for Lindsay himself is in Chinese clothes, has been trying to roll a big boulder on them to block the path. What follows must be told in Mrs. Little's own words, graphic and powerful as they are:—

Thus the two men recognised one another, and for a moment stood and stared, and neither spoke, Forbes a most breaking his hands in desperate efforts to restrain the rock he had been at such pains to precipitate. "Here—hie—Lindsay help!"

Lindsay rushed forward, and together the two men succeeded in replacing it in safety. Then after a hesitation, which seemed like an eternity to them both, Lindsay spoke. "Is my wife here?" was all he said.

"Yes—here!"

"Is she alive?"

"Yes! alive!" with a backward glance at her as if to make sure. "Wait one moment!"

Then he went back to her. "Winifred—arest, can you rouse yours—If! It's life not death we have to face. Your husband has come to look for you."

But her eyes were glazed with fever, and she did not seem to understand even when he shook her arm. "Your husband, Winifred! Lindsay! Lindsay is coming! You are saved."

Then he beckoned and Lindsay came and stood beside her, looking down and noting everything. If they could have known this was what he was saying in his heart, "You trust your niece to me, and this is the pass to which I have brought her—dying here among the rocks." And he was noting every item of desolation and discomfort, totting it all up as it were as a debit account against himself.

"She was conscious just now," said Forbes. "Have you water?"

"Boy!" called Lindsay. And the Boy came and immediately began to unpack. He it was who poured water over her, sprinkling it carefully with his hands, and not allowing the two Englishmen to touch it with one of their fingers, lest they should pour too much. While Lindsay held an umbrella over her, and took off a Co-lie's hat with which to fan her.

"I don't think she knows you in those clothes," said Forbes. "Have you your others?"

"Yes," said Lindsay and there and then began to change. "Have you been here all the time?"

"No! Oh no!" cried Forbes, but could not detail the history of their Odyssey there and then.

When he was once more European in appearance Lindsay advanced, and bent over his wife. "Winifred, my dear, are you better?" he asked in his cold, clear tones.

She opened her eyes at once then, recognising him with a delighted smile. "Kind! Always so kind!" she said, and tried to hold out her hands to him.

They were the last words she spoke. And Forbes felt afterwards he was glad it was so. At the time he was human, and his heart had ached for some recognition. But none had come for him.

The admirers of Mrs. Little's writings will certainly agree that she has never written anything better than this story short as it is. The only thing to regret in it is that it did not end with the return of Forbes and Lindsay to Kulangsu with Winifred's dead body. For that Lindsay should marry the aunt after all, and live happy ever after, is no doubt true to nature, but it is an anti-climax.

Outports, Etc.

AMOY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

4th October.

A German Visitor.

The German gunboat Tiger arrived on the 19th September from Foochow and left for Hongkong on the 27th September.

The Fire.

A big fire occurred in Amoy yesterday and caused great destruction among the Chinese and foreign houses. The fire broke out at about 10 a.m. in a Chinese cake shop about a quarter of a mile behind the Concession. As the wind was blowing very hard at that time the flames spread in several directions and reached the British Concession. The following foreign houses were burnt down: Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co., Douglas Lapraik and Co., Dauver and Co., Ong Mah Chao and Co., and the Fokien Printing office.

The casualties and losses among Chinese must be very considerable.

Captain Fife, of the steamer Wenchow, was helping to extinguish the fire when the wall of a house fell over him and he was burnt to death. The body was recovered, and an inquest was held to-day at the British Consulate.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

7th October.

The Great Fire.

Amoy has been visited by many calamities during this year—plague, cholera, drought, dengue fever, &c. But the climax has come in the terrible fire which devastated the bulk of the business portion of the city on Friday last, October 3rd. Oddly enough a small fire began about 8.30 a.m. on the island of Kulangsu in a carpenter's yard, but, luckily, this did not extend to any other building, and was extinguished in a few hours, not before destroying wood, however, to the value of \$1,000. As fires are an uncommon thing here, everybody was more than astonished to see smoke rising from the centre of Amoy city very soon after the Kulangsu fire had begun to blaze. It began close to one of the principal temples of the city, the Koan Te Bio, and is said to have been caused by the cooks in a cake shop overturning the pan in a free fight, and then throwing lighted charcoal about, which of course soon set fire to neighbouring paper and woodwork. Anyway, they little knew the immense damage that was to be done before the fire they so thoughtlessly kindled was put out. For it is calculated that some 1,600 houses have been burnt, and that, too, in the very best part of the business section of the city, just behind the foreign hong. Indeed, these have not altogether escaped, for Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co., and Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., have had their premises burnt, while portions of the Chinese Custom House, and other adjacent premises were seriously damaged. The office of our local newspaper, the "Amoy Gazette," where all the local Expresses are printed, was burnt out, and I fear it will be some time before the next issue is printed. It would be impossible to enumerate the many important Chinese hong that were destroyed, nor is it easy to calculate the amount of the damage in dollars, but nothing is more evident than that Amoy will feel the extent of the blow for a good while to come.

The Death of Captain Fife.

Unfortunately, it has not occurred without loss of life, for the Captain of the S. S. Wenchow, Captain Fife, who gallantly, but too carelessly, tried to save certain buildings, was caught by a falling wall, and crushed beneath the ruins before it was possible to rescue him. He was buried in the Amoy Cemetery on Kulangsu with due honours on Saturday afternoon, Oct 4th.

Other Deaths.

And it is already known that a good many Chinese, both women and men, have perished, some from inability to get away, others from being too venturesome in searching among the debris of their houses. Several men who tried to rob were also, quite, rightly, shot when in the act of plying their nefarious work.

The "Soul of Goodness."

There is only one way of looking at the fire in the light of a blessing, and that is, if it will only have burnt up the germs of the plague that have filled Amoy for some years past. One remembers how the Great Plague of London was followed a few years later by the great fire, and how seldom plague has visited our shores since. So if the fire will give us an immunity

from this fell visitant in coming years, it will be more of a blessing than a curse after all.

The Want of a Municipal Council.

One could also wish that Amoy was governed by a Town Council, like our English towns, which could step in and compel the inhabitants in rebuilding to make the streets wider, with more breaks in the houses, with better facilities for getting at the water in case of fire, and all the many other improvements that any of us can think of, that would make the place sweeter and healthier. But I suppose it is several centuries too soon to hope for such manifest improvements, and so the streets will be as narrow as of old, and as dirty! It may be but conceit, but I would like to be made Mayor of Amoy for a year, with full powers to suggest and carry out a few such improvements, and though I should of course be the most hated man in China during the time of my administration, I should at any rate feel that I had not lived utterly in vain, and perhaps posterity might bless me, to make up for the hatred of one's contemporaries. After all, which is the true fame, that granted to man in his lifetime, or after his decease? Most men would choose the former, but methinks, the latter is the more lasting and worth trying for.

The Epidemic of Dengue Fever

is abating now, but ninety per cent of the Chinese and sixty per cent of foreigners are said to have had it. Luckily though very painful, it has not been fatal. The Chinese, indeed, call it "the ping-an" sickness, meaning the fever from which you recover, as distinct from plague which is more often fatal than not.

A Sad Blank

has been made in our foreign circle by the death on Sept. 24th of the wife of the Rev. J. Macgowan. She has not been strong for years, but seemed better the last year or so. None of us were at all prepared for the shock of her sudden illness and speedy release. Mr. Macgowan is one of the oldest missionaries in China, having been out here 42 years, and for the past 36 years his wife has been with him a worthy helpmate and an earnest worker. She will be greatly missed, not only in her own home circle, but amongst us all, as also by the Chinese Christians, especially the women, to whom she has been a lifelong friend.

Dacoity.

In some parts of the country districts, there is a good deal of robbery and brigandage, more particularly in the North River region. Here a band of over 100 desperadoes, many of whom have come over from Formosa, have made themselves a lair among the mount-ins of An-Khoe, from which retreat they swoop down upon defenceless villages, and isolated houses and carry off all the plunder they can. They do not hesitate to attack boats going up and down the river, so much so that even as many as seven boats at a time have been robbed by them. They are armed with modern guns, mostly Mausers, as well as with pistols and swords in their belts, so that bands of ten or sometimes twenty of these men form a most formidable foe. The roads and rivers of that district are for the present quite unsafe, and the fear of them is paralysing traffic and business. Money cannot be sent up or down, and many roads are becoming deserted.

A Forlorn Hope.

Hitherto the Munlarins have proved powerless, but we are hoping the advent of a new Taotai at the prefectural city of Changchou may be the beginning of stronger measures to root out this nest of robbers. If something is not done, and that quickly, the effect will be disastrous.

At the same time, one remembers the proverb, "Blessed is he that expecteth nothing, and he will not be disappointed," and even our hopes are tainted with despair!

CHEFOO.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

4th October.

An Interesting Lecture.

The first of a series of lectures arranged for by the China Inland Mission was given on Thursday evening, 2nd October, by Dr. Gilbert Reid, entitled "The Siege of Peking." The chair was taken at 7.45 p.m. by the Rev. E. Tomalin. As Dr. Gilbert Reid had, with his family, passed through and personally experienced the dangers of 1900, we were led to expect a graphic and interesting account of what really took place. In this our hopes were not disappointed. The lecturer began by telling us that he did not know what he was going to say—we presumed that he had no cut and dried plan, but intended to give us a history of events. The serious aspect of what took place does not impress us so much now as it did at the time, in fact the besieged had not thought that the conflagration was so general in North China, nor that atrocities were being perpetrated in the interior. Experiences were even more interesting before than during the siege, for to watch the rise and organisation of the Boxer movement as it affected the Capital and Governments was unique. The first thoughts were directed to consider more about the strength of the Boxer movement than the military strength of the nations who would be called in to oppose it. The lecturer said that he had word at an early date that the Empress Dowager had sided with Tung Fu-hsiang to attack the legation guard that was expected to come up to the Capital. It was rumoured that the guard upon arrival were to be permitted to enter the Chienmen, and as soon as they entered, the outer gate behind them and the second gate in front were to be closed simultaneously and annihilation was to take place. Then all the foreigners in the capital were to be murdered. Fortunately this did not take place, for Tung Fu-hsiang's troops were removed before the foreign troops entered. The lecturer then gave an account of the escape from Tungchou and of the decision of the missionaries to all congregate, with the native converts who were with them, in the Methodist Mission compound. He did not feel led to concur in this decision at the time. He thought that such a course was likely to create a panic and so weaken the hands of the Chinese authorities. However, he followed with his family, and that night, the 13th of June, from the cupola of the Church, he witnessed the burning of various vacated mission premises, and narrowly escaped proving a target for a Chinese bullet. The next night there was more firing of mission premises, and on the night of the 15th the Catholic Cathedral—the oldest mission premises in China—was consumed. Altogether sixty mission properties were destroyed during those three nights, and all this before war was declared. The Methodist Mission compound adjoined the city wall and was close to one of the gates. From this wall on the one hand could be seen the Manchu soldiers marching to and fro, and on the other the Boxers entering the city and openly showing their character. On the morning of the 20th of June it was reported that notice had been given for all foreigners to leave the city within 24 hours, but no escort or conveyances were offered. While the missionaries were discussing the question of going to Tientsin, the question as to what was to be done with and for the native Christians was

brought up. They could not leave them unprotected. The question was decided by the news of the murder of the German Minister by the Chinese soldiers. Then they determined in a body to go to the American Legation. The whole of them (666 people), with only 20 American marines, marched past the very soldiers who had branded themselves with the shame of the cowardly murder. The lecturer, leaving his family to the care of others, went on with the native girls' school and their teachers. Upon arrival at the Legation area the first guard refused the entrance of the Chinese, but Mr. Conger coming up gave permission for all converts to enter. They found themselves in topsyturvydom. No one seemed to know what was to be done, but they heard that Admiral Seymour's relief party would arrive within a few days. Then excursions were made to the mission premises just left in order to bring in necessary goods. As soon as the 24 hours' notice had been completed the firing began. The Austrian and some other legations together with the Customs property were given up. Next day everybody came rushing into the British Legation, Russians, Italians, natives and others, but it was found to be a blunder. All returned to their respective legations and only numbered 450 men in arms to defend the whole legation area. The next experience was the starting and fighting of the fires. Everyone worked with all kinds of utensils to assist in putting out the fires that threatened the legations; some even carried cups of water. The big fire that destroyed the Hanlin Academy was intended to burn the British Legation, but just in time the wind changed round and the besieged were saved from a great calamity, and an irreparable loss to the Chinese Empire was brought about. The lecturer then narrated his experience of being shot, whilst returning from an excursion to the grounds of Prince Su's palace. He owed his escape from this difficult position to an Englishman, who procured a cart and brought him to the hospital in the English Legation. All the foregoing the lecturer assured us happened before war was declared.

A well-deserved Eulogy.

The lecture was concluded by a eulogy upon the gallant defence of the Peitang Cathedral by the French during the siege, and by asking the question why the Chinese did not exterminate the foreigners? The answer given was that they (the Chinese) did not know the defenders' strength (or weakness). They thought that they were better armed, and that the Chinese taken in for protection were really for fighting and defending purposes.

An Omission.

One could not help feeling that the lecturer had failed somewhat in his lecture by not giving a better description of the relief of Peking from the inside view. Very little was said about this. To an audience that was composed nearly all of English, he might, with grace, have reminded them that the swarthy warriors of England's Indian Empire, led by British pluck and bravery, were the first to bring deliverance. But this can, with all fairness, be put down to the fact that the lecturer had delivered himself exhaustively in the former part of his discourse, and also the lateness of the hour. A very hearty vote of thanks was given to Dr. Gilbert Reid at the close.

The Sights of London.

These lectures are evidently to be continued through the winter. On Thursday next we are promised "The Sights of London" by the Rev. F. Baller, of the U.I.M. Judging by the last lecture of Mr. Baller's we should say that Shanghai friends would find a trip to Chefoo in time for Thursday next not a bad speculation, especially as the day time might be filled in by seeing Chefoo at the best time of the year.

Lawn Tennis.

To-day R. Eckford met E. P. Hudson of Shanghai and beat him by 6-2, 6-2.

Proposed Seabund.

The preparations for these works are going on slowly. Rubble stone, brought in by junks, is being dumped down into the water where the sea wall is to be built, and a light railway is being laid from the west beach sand banks to bring the sand for filling in the land about to be reclaimed.

CHENG TU, SZECHUAN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

17th September.

Stirring Times.

We have been having some stirring times in and about this city. The country just north of the city has been much disturbed by Boxers and rumours of Boxers. And the south and west were beginning to be affected. The city of Taihozen, four days' journey to the north-east, was captured by the Boxers and is yet held by them. Tungchuanfu was threatened, and all the region between there and here was harried by Boxers. Meanwhile the students have been pouring in for the examination for Kujin. It was thought that less than the usual number would come because of the troubles, but the fact of a doubtful number of degrees to be conferred drew an unusually large number, about 17,000, and with them came large numbers of servants and coolies, and also Boxers. Troops were called in from the outlying districts, and new troops enlisted and drilled. Everyone felt that trouble might occur, though the students seemed friendly, as at the previous examinations.

The Boxer Attack.

Mr. Murray, of the N. B. S. S., was here, with some 15,000 copies to distribute. These were distributed by the helpers under his superintendence and were eagerly received by the students. But on Monday morning two bands of Boxers, with arms concealed, entered the city, one at the east gate and one at the south gate. Well in, they drew their arms, displayed their banners and made directly toward the Viceroy's yamen; they were not checked until within a stone's throw of the yamen. The two bands in all did not exceed fifty men, none from the city joined them, and their attempt was a failure. But the fright caused the people to close their shops, and there was for a little while almost a panic. That night the troops were out in force and no disturbance occurred; the next morning there was an attack on the Roman Catholic place outside of the north gate, but it was easily repulsed.

Fall of Part of City Wall.

We have been having some heavy rains, even for this rainy country, and on the morning of the 17th a part of the city wall near the east gate fell. The city wall is about 35 feet high, and forty feet wide at the top. The centre is filled with earth, but all is paved on the top. For a long time a crack has been seen in the wall, and the Viceroy was warned that the wall was in danger, but as in the case of the Boxers, he chose to think the report exaggerated, and that nothing serious would happen until he got away.

Disturbed State of the Country.

The country half-way from here to Chungking is much disturbed. Robberies and murders occur daily, not simply of Christians, but of any who have money or have incurred the enmity of the local bandits.

Bad Outlook for the Boxers.

The 15th of the 8th moon was a day set for a general uprising. That day has

passed without this rising, and now the people say the Boxer movement is doomed, and that a new Viceroy with a reputation for vigour and relentless treatment of Boxers, is nearing the city. May peace and quiet attend his rule!

A Wise Decision.

However much Kuei Chun has now failed in decision we ought all to remember that in 1900 he did come to a decision, and a decision not to execute the infamous edicts of the Empress Dowager—a decision that saved the lives of the foreigners in the province and gave protection to their property and to the native Christians.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

18th September.

A Week's Diary.

The Go-d-will of the Students.

Thursday, September 11th.—The 16,000 students who had been cramped in their brick stalls for a day and two nights poured forth from the examination halls. The Scottish Bible Society, under the management of Mr. Murray, assisted by Dr. Wolfendale and the native Christians was ready for them, and 17,000 portions of the Scriptures were distributed.

Considering the troubled condition of the Province it seemed a great undertaking. Wherever the present dissatisfaction lies, it is evidently not in the literary classes, as Mr. Murray strongly asserts that he had never been treated so courteously by officials or students; that there was not the least sign of ill-will evidenced, and to their surprise many students returned and asked for the remaining books that made up the four Gospels. The good-will emanating from the students just now augurs a brighter future for Szechuan.

A Birthday.

Friday.—This is the birthday of the pioneer missionary of the M. E. M. in Chengtu, the Rev. H. Olin Cady. In the evening a donkey party was held in his home, and 15 men including the host sat down to a sumptuous repast which was presided over by his accomplished wife. When the viands had been disposed of the toast took the shape of a poetic effusion which had a more exhilarating effect upon the company than any sparkling beverage. Mr. Cady is fast becoming one of the veteran missionaries of Western China. His broadly cultured mind, supported by a widely known hospitality, has made him a prominent figure in the West.

Saturday night it began to rain and continued all day Sunday.

The Raid.

Monday.—At an early hour the whole city was thrown into a state of wild confusion. The Boxers had entered the city and were destroying the Great East Street. The people were so panic-stricken that had a couple of hundred men instead of a couple of tens entered they might have plundered the city with little resistance. As no one could speak definitely the merchants and people stood behind their closed doors in a state of abject fear. Twenty or thirty men armed with swords had made their way into the city and directed their course toward the Viceroy's yamen. It is said he Viceroy called in his bodyguard and closed the gates of his yamen. Whether the Boxers expected to be joined by others who had previously entered the city or whether they were hypnotised and entered the city duped by their leaders it is hard to say. They reached the heart of the city and almost the doors of the Viceroy's yamen before any resisting power was met. They were encountered on one of the large silk streets finally, and an engagement followed in which as many soldiers were

killed as Boxers. Following this was a rice panic, as everybody rushed to the rice shops and rice went up to a dangerous price considering that there were 30,000 visitors in the city.

Tuesday, 16th.—This morning about 9 a.m. Chêngtu was again in the clutches of a panic. The excitement of yesterday had so unnerved the people that on the first cry of alarm they were ready to close their shops or houses. The panic spread so rapidly that in an incredibly short time all business was suspended and the city gates closed. It was rumoured that an attack was made on the R. C. mission outside the North Gate. The beggars of that vicinity rushed into the city and shouted: "The Boxers are coming." Everybody alarmed dropped what they had and ran, whereupon the beggars gathered together what booty they conveniently could and retired. In the afternoon business was resumed.

The Subsiding of the Storm.

Wednesday, Thursday — Peace again reigns through the city and there is an unrecurrent of chagrin that the whole city could be so demoralised over twenty or thirty Boxers. One lesson from this excitement is that the people in Chêngtu are not adverse to the foreigners, and that there is now little if any sympathy with the Boxers, who are looked upon as brigands. The feeling is general that when the new Viceroy arrives the country will soon clear up. It is very strange, yet true, that the present Viceroy has lost his grip. It will be a great relief to him when his successor arrives, which, according to latest advice, will not be until the 25th.

Business is suffering to such an extent that all the merchants will hail a cessation of the troubles.

ICHANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

6th October.

The New Commander-in-Chief for Szechuan

left here for the West some days ago. He travels overland with a few soldiers, but his suite goes by boat. Several hundreds of soldiers are going west by a route north-east of Ichang, so we won't be troubled by an influx of rowdies. The late Viceroy is expected here any day. There are plenty of rumours, but little definite news of events in Szechuan. A letter received a few days ago from Chungking expressed anxiety as to the general condition of affairs. When we inquire of any of the officials here the answer always is peace and quietness.

All Quiet.

In this part of our province all is quiet. There are no evil rumours about. The officials everywhere seem bent on keeping the peace. In this part rain is very much wanted. For weeks we have had an abnormal heat. The cotton crop round about is poor owing to want of rain in the early stages.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

are warranted to cure in either sex, all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel and Pains in the back. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes 4s. 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

The U. S. Gunboat Helena

arrived to-day. As she passed H. M. S. Tweed the band on board struck up "God save the King." It was very pleasing to see the Americans so honouring the British King. The Helena is the largest American boat ever seen in this port.

KASHING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

6th October.

Back at Work.

Our small foreign community is again complete, and all Kanshan visitors having returned and settled down once more for another ten months.

The Rev. D. C. Rankin, D.D.,

Editorial Secretary of the American Southern Presbyterian Mission, has paid us a hurried visit. He is visiting the stations of his church in Japan, China, and Corea. His position as editor of missionary periodicals for many years has given him opportunity to become one of the best-informed Americans on all questions in the Far East, and any one who talks with him can soon see that he has taken advantage of his opportunities. He says the "North China Herald" is a weekly visitor which he could not dispense with.

A Birthday Celebration.

Perhaps the event which most interested our foreign community during our absence was the celebration of the sixtieth (according to Chinese reckoning) birthday of Mr. J. Macphail, for nearly thirty years connected with the Imperial Maritime Customs and for more than four years the head of the Customs service here. Without his knowledge the employees of the Customs prepared to have him spend an afternoon with them on a fine houseboat out on the picturesque little South Lake. The gentlemen of the Customs staff were all invited and the entertainment was quite a success and much appreciated as a sign of the esteem in which Mr. Macphail is held by those under his authority.

Chinese Appreciation.

A few days later the merchants of the city showed their appreciation of Mr. Macphail's interest in them and in their business by inviting him to a feast spread in his honour. It is a good sign to see the Chinese so appreciative of a foreigner with whom they have business relations.

The New School Building,

two stories, foreign style, about which I wrote you in the spring, has been completed, and the school has moved in at the beginning of the autumn session. There are forty-six boarding pupils and some five or six teachers. English, Japanese, and Western branches are taught. The head of the school is Mr. T'ao, a cultivated young scholar, son of H.E. T'ao Mu of Canton. We wish the institution much success. We are sorry to hear that, as in most of the new schools, the regular worship of Confucius at the first and middle of each month is required of all students, thus practically shutting the door of the institution to Christian Chinese.

The Dearness of the Rice.

The continued high price of rice in this section is inexplicable to us. The crop is fine, but new rice is selling at more than \$5.50 per tan. Old rice is between 6.50 and 7 dollars per tan.

Audacity and Cowardice.

News has just reached us of a bold attack by a party of robbers on a Chin-see lady some twelve or fifteen miles from Kashing on the Grand Canal. The wife of the magistrate at Dong Hsang started on her boat to Hangchow. Just after

reaching the Grand Canal, she was attacked by robbers. Although she was accompanied by four soldiers and several yamen runners, no defence seems to have been attempted. There were only three or four robbers, but they got money and booty amounting to some two thousand dollars. They stabbed at, but did not strike, the lady.

KIANGYIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

10th October.

A Piece of History.

It was with no little pleasure your correspondent read your leader of the 8th instant, criticising the promiscuous cursing of foreigners. Let me give you a piece of history that will fully confirm your position that this practice can be stopped. In 1895, when a mission station was opened here, this place was as bad for this promiscuous cursing as Wusteh, and Wusteh remains probably the worst place in this part of China. Nothing could be done with the matter here until after we had our riot in 1896. So completely was the foreigner exonerated that it was thought a good time to tackle this question. The magistrate was spoken to on the matter, but did nothing. The cursing grew worse. Then the old riot magistrate was changed. The new magistrate was spoken to on the matter and put out a fairly good proclamation. Immediately there was a cessation—especially by half-grown boys and young men. In a few months the permanent magistrate arrived. He was spoken to on the matter in a friendly way. A good proclamation followed, and the magistrate requested that individual cases should be reported to him, at the same time saying he would punish any culprits. It was not long before the father of a family was reported; his sons had been constant offenders. He was punished by the magistrate and made to come to the mission and apologise in Chinese style. From that day to this it has been the exception to hear the common expression (yang-kuei-tze). The position taken by the missionary was that he could not be a teacher or hope in any way to reach a people who felt that they were free to revile him *ad libitum*.

Since the cessation of this general cursing the feeling of friendliness and mutual sympathy has steadily grown. At present there is no place in the province where the relations of the foreigner and the natives are more friendly than here at Kiangyin. The same result may be attained wherever the matter is taken up with discretion, and pushed with firmness with the officials.

"If He is Living."

There is nothing that proves the ravages of cholera in this district more than the hesitating manner in which the natives speak of former acquaintances being alive or not. If an acquaintance has not been seen or communicated with since summer, everyone in speaking of such acquaintance always says, "If he is living."

The Rice Crop

now being rapidly harvested is fully an average crop. In many places the weather was so dry in the spring that the rice could not be planted out, but where it was planted the crop is good. The cotton is however very poor.

Chang Ch h-tung Acceptable.

So far as heard from, the natives are much pleased that Chang Chih-tung is to go to Nanking. They say: "We may now expect our steamer landing at Kiangyin."

KUEILIN, KUANGSI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

20th September.

The "So-called" Rebellion.

Several pieces of information have just come in about the remains or possibly recrudescence of the rebellion, so called. It is reported, but on what authority I cannot tell, that the city of Chinghe, in the prefecture of Kingyuenfu, in the west of the province, has surrendered to the rebels, and that the official is a prisoner. These rebels are reported to be disbanded braves, reinforced by malcontents.

Then again another place, a market named Huangnien, in Yunfuhien, in the prefecture of Kueilin, not so far to the south of this place, is in the hands of rebels, who are in some strength. This is far removed from the other centre, and certainly has no connection direct with it. Whether these are disbanded braves, or just malcontents, I have not yet been able to find out. This may be a rising of the brotherhood, which has been increasing in power during the past year especially.

A New Brotherhood.

This "Brotherhood," Kotihui, is a secret society that is rapidly coming into prominence, and is reported not to be more than a few years old. Secret meetings are held in the mountains at night, no country offering such facilities for such as Kuangsi, but up to the present it has done nothing, but is waiting until the time is ripe. It seems to be a rebel society, whether anti-foreign or not I do not know, probably the former, as there is certainly much anti-foreign feeling around on account of the cholera. This brotherhood appears to have a large following, and it is with reference to this presumably that recent proclamations have been issued urging people to give up such things, and stating that if they repent they will be forgiven, if not, that they had better look out for the consequences. The punishing of people found out at night is probably aiming in the same direction.

I hear that H. E. Governor Wang has not yet started for Nanning but is waiting at Wuchou. But as news takes so long to filter through by purely native sources, this may be an old story by this date.

PEKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

4th October.

Reception by the Empress-Dowager.

Yesterday the Empress Dowager gave her second reception to the ladies of the Legations in Peking. It was a delightful day, and the ladies were highly pleased with their experiences. There were about fifty ladies who accepted the invitation, the leading ladies being Mrs. Conger and Mrs. Uchida, the only wives of Ministers present. Mr. Conger, as Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, escorted the ladies and presented them to the Empress Dowager and Emperor. The streets from Legation Street to the Tesheng gate, on the north of the city, were lined with braves, and every precaution was taken against accident. Outside the Tesheng gate, the ladies left their chairs and were received on the Dowager's private launch, which was elegantly fitted and provided with fruit and dainties to be eaten en route. The boat was drawn by a steam tug up the canal to the Kunming Lake, on the borders of which is the Echo Park. It was a delightful ride and entirely removed any excuses for weariness which might have been properly made if the ladies had gone the whole distance in chairs. They passed under the well-known Camel's Back Bridge

and were taken to the shore at the base of the Hill of Ten Thousand Ages. The ladies and the interpreters made quite a procession as they made their way to the hall, where their Majesties were in waiting for them. The Empress Dowager and Emperor received them sitting, while the ladies stood and bowed as gracefully as possible and shook hands with royalty across a table. As the ladies were obliged to ascend several steps in order to reach the platform they found it no easy task to back out of the presence of their Majesties, go down the steps and keep from tripping over their long gowns at the same time. No serious accident occurred, but several laughable incidents were the result of their endeavours in this line. The Empress Dowager was provided with paper on which were written the questions or remarks she put to each lady, and it did not add to the freedom of conversation to see the Empress Dowager frequently consult her manuscript. Eunuchs were so numerous that no one could find an opportunity to ask or answer private questions, even if one so desired. The Emperor seemed a complete nonentity and was treated as such. No word was addressed to him during the reception and feast which followed except the one question addressed to him by the Empress Dowager, who asked him if he was not hungry. On his replying in the affirmative, the Empress Dowager saw that he was provided with an ample quantity of food. The feast was given in another room from the reception hall. Miss Chun, who teaches English to the Empress Dowager, was present, but her services were not required, as Mrs. Conger, in her long conversation with the Empress Dowager, was interpreted by Miss Sheffield. The Empress Dowager was well-informed on the topics which were mentioned—the St. Louis Exposition, the need of education for women, the opening of Tungchow College, and several kindred subjects. It was an opportunity which was well improved, suggesting helpful ideas, and only good can result from such interviews. In conversation with Madame Uchida, the Empress Dowager took occasion to thank her for the kindness shown China by Japan during her time of trouble. She mentioned the same subject to Mrs. Conger and was well aware of the fact who were her friends. After the feast, the Empress escorted the ladies in her launch over to the Island, from which there is a fine view of the Park. It was well along in the afternoon and the ladies soon went on board and were steamed down the canal while the Empress Dowager returned to her abode in a sedan-chair. There were no presents given and no expressions of effusive affection but a dignified function which might have taken place in any court in Europe. Such interviews must be of value in the general course of education through which the Court in Peking is passing, as all will hope, to better things.

Opening of the North China College at Tungchow.

From Thursday, 25th September, to Monday, the 29th, was taken up in the exercises and pleasures suitable to the re-opening of this well-known school. One day was given to the reception of the officials of whom forty came, bringing with them a fine tablet and two side tablets which are ornaments in the large reception hall. On Saturday, the day was given over to sports, acrobats, and necromancers, whose expenses were largely paid for by the villagers who came in thousands. Fully ten thousand people were in attendance, and all seemed to appreciate the opportunity of witnessing the shows. It was rather an unusual way of opening a College, but the villagers had received so many favours from the College and thousands of them had worked on the buildings that they would not rest satisfied unless they did

something to show their gratitude. On Sunday there was a full day. In the morning there was a sermon in Chinese by Dr. Amen; and in the afternoon native pastors officiated and Dr. Sheffield preached in English in the evening. Mr. Conger and the three ladies of his household favoured the occasion with their presence from the first day to the last. On Monday friends came down from Peking, the railroad making travel a pleasure rather than a toil as it used to be. A conference was held on the general subject of education, and addresses were given by Dr. Lowry, Mr. Meech, and Mr. Williams, Chinese Secretary of the American Legation, and the meeting closed with able and appreciative speeches from Mr. and Mrs. Conger. The College has now a fine property. Only one building is as yet erected, but it will accommodate a hundred students. It is unique in appearance, being crescent-shaped, circling about two grand old trees, just beyond which some day there will be another building for administration purposes.

SOOCHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

7th October.

A Presentation.

On Thursday evening, the 28th of September, a few friends assembled in the Customs Library to do honour to Mr. T. Murphy, Inspector of Police, on the occasion of his leaving Soochow to take up the appointment of Superintendent of Police at Hangchow.

Mr. A. Olsen occupied the chair, and in a few well-chosen words referred to Mr. Murphy's stay of over five years in Soochow, and to the respect in which he was held by the officials and people alike, and expressed the great pleasure he had in asking Mr. Murphy to accept a small token of esteem and good wishes from a few friends.

Mr. Murphy, in a neat speech, said he was deeply touched by the honour done him and was sure he did not deserve it, but he was pleased to think that he had gained the respect and good will of the community here and he could only thank the donors for these nice gifts.

The presentation consisted of an E. P. crucifix and a fitted Gladstone bag with a silver plate bearing the following inscription:—

Presented by a few friends

To

Mr. T. Murphy

as a token of regard and esteem.

Soochow, Sept., 1902.

Mr. Murphy left for Hangchow on Monday night, taking with him the good wishes of all the people of Soochow.

Mr. T. MacDonald succeeds Mr. Murphy as Inspector of Police here.

The Japanese Settlement.

Since the opening of the port the Japanese have done nothing with regard to laying out their Settlement until very lately, but from what we see they have evidently decided to spend a few dollars on it, and have commenced making some good roads running East and West, and North and South. So in the near future we may hope to see a Japanese Settlement worthy of the name.

A Welcome Arrival.

The foreign community of Soochow is to be congratulated upon its latest addition in the person of Mrs. N. Gier Gen. The many friends of Mrs. Gier most cordially welcomed her to her new home. A most pleasant reception was given them last evening in the home of Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Nance, where the genuine warmth of welcome spoke much for the popularity of the bridegroom and

promised much for the happiness of the bride, who has come among us like a glad message from the home land.

The Reaper and the Flower.

Though cholera and dysentery have claimed many victims from among the Chinese, our foreign community has been spared until recently, when the bright and happy life of Madie Elizabeth Fern was snuffed off in its early morning. She was sick, dysenteric, only four days when, despite all that loving physicians and friends could do, she yielded up her sweet young life to the God who gave it.

TAIANFU, SHANTUNG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

26th September.

Return of an Infamous Anti-foreign Official

Within the last few days there has been returned to the Prefectural post of Tai'anfu, Shantung, one Pan Min-Piao (潘民表), who was the intendant in 1900, when Mr. Brooks was murdered. Those who remember that will recall that this man made very light of the affair at the time and rather thought that the circumstances justified it. Later in the same year he took unauthorized leave of his office and followed the notorious Li Ping-heng on his rabid march north to exterminate the foreigners. In the meantime it is pretty sure from the evidence obtainable that he made serious attempts to engage the district magistrate in a scheme to exterminate the foreigners living here and all that had anything to do with them. What became of him after the downfall and death of his adopted leader, Li Ping-heng, I have not been able to find out, but at all events here he is now openly appointed to and occupying this prefectural office.

Why was he Spared?

It is the general report that his name was on the "Black List." It might be worth while to know if this is true. It is not possible to find that out here of course.

One Explanation of his Attitude.

His reputation as an official, aside from his attitude toward foreigners, is a good one, so much so that formerly he was dubbed, "Pan the righteous." The local explanation of his rabid attitude toward foreigners is that he was excited to take vengeance for the death of a son who lost his life some years ago in some difficulty with the Catholics, either in the north of this province or in Chihli, the information about the details being as usual very indefinite. Such an explanation, of course, gives the Chinese a very satisfactory reason for his course.

Nobody Minds.

I have not been able to find out that there is any comment on his coming back which indicates anything unusual in the thought of the people, but no doubt that would be rather hard to come at.

At all events it shows how much regard the Chinese are having for agreements made with Western nations.

TAIYUANFU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

25th September.

A Cheerful Note

It is a pleasure to be able to write in a more cheering tone from this place. The cholera epidemic has almost passed away, although I hear that it is still bad in the north. The crops present a more favourable appearance than could have been hoped for in July, and while the harvest will be a scanty one, there will be a harvest, and at the worst we shall have scarcity, not famine.

The Shansi University.

The affairs of the Shansi University seem to be in a promising condition, and large buildings are being erected near the south-east gate of the city, that should prove in every way advantageous.

H.E. Chao Erh Hsuen,

the Provincial Treasurer, who is acting as Governor until Ting Futai arrives, has proved himself a most courteous and intelligent official. Principal Duncan and the University professors have found all intercourse with him extremely pleasant, and on the opening of the autumn session at the University he addressed some very sensible and timely remarks to the students. On the arrival of the Rev. E. Morgan, of the English Baptist Mission, H.E. Chao received the missionaries of that Society at his yamen with much courtesy, and afterwards returned their visit. It was very noticeable that H.E. Chao several times laid much stress on the importance of primary education, and in this he shows his penetration and insight into the needs of the country. It is to be hoped that when our new Governor arrives he may be of a similar spirit to H.E. Chao Erh-hsuen.

A Difficult Problem.

From "Notes on Native Affairs" (N.-C. Herald) it appears that there have been riots in the Taiyuanfu district. If so they have been singularly quiet ones, for no rumour of them has reached here. The only trouble threatening, and it is a very grave one, is the difference between the Catholics and the Chinese authorities and people. Two murders on the part of the Catholics are reported to have taken place in the province, and the murderers are said to be protected by the Catholic priests. This information is not mere hearsay; it has come from very high sources. Whether the reported murders are really facts, or whether they might prove cases of justifiable homicide on proper investigation, it is impossible to say. Anyhow the balance of injustice, when one remembers the atrocities of 1900, is heavily against the Chinese, and the Catholics would have to be black sheep indeed before they could balance that heavy debt, but it is a fact beyond all possibility of doubt that the relations between the Catholics and the Chinese are very strained, and there are threatening murmurs that should not be disregarded. It is difficult to suggest any hopeful solution of the problem, and it is unjust to condemn the Catholics unheard. All that is possible is to raise a note of warning; may the wise listen, or before long there may be another storm in North China.

A Nervous Graduate.

When the late Governor Ts'ên was leaving, Shansi literati presented him with a handsome tablet. The graduate who was spokesman was a very nervous man and quite awe-inspired by H.E. Ts'ên, so that when his excellency made a deprecatory remark to the effect that he had done nothing for Shansi, and was

unworthy of this honour, the only reply was "just so," blurted out in an emphatic "shih." The Governor tried again and said he was quite ashamed to receive this present, and had another "shih," and so it continued to the end. What H.E. Ts'ên's feelings were may be scarcely imagined, as he is a most punctilious man, and the unfortunate graduate has now become the butt of all his literary friends.

Most Courteous Letters

Have been received from the British Post Office authorities with regard to the mis-sent letters, and it appears that the Shanghai Office is quite free from blame. The G.P.O. have now located Shansi in India, and our letters are being sent to Jhansi.

TENGCHOUFU, SHANTUNG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

3rd October.

Concerning Opium.

This year for the first time "in the memory of the oldest inhabitant" opium was seen growing close to the limits of the city wall. While we have suffered from China's common curse with every other part of the land, the special poverty of the people here has kept the use of opium within something like moderate bounds. But of late there seems to be a marked increase in the number of shops doing business in this article and an increase in the amount of new land being taken up with the culture of this dangerous weed. During the last month one of the widest itinerators in the Eastern part of the Province has remarked on the recently increased area now being used for this purpose. It seemed clear that in this section the deadly habit is gaining ground. Not only here, however, but everywhere throughout the land there seems to be evidence bearing on this fact. Of this the careful reader of the letters of your widely-scattered correspondents can have very little doubt. As we walked through the fields this summer, adorned as they were with these seemingly innocent flowers, some one suggested to the owner of the field, who was out looking after his interests, that those were "men-killing flowers." "No, only good to eat (smoke)." "But don't you know that men who eat opium nearly always die, not from ordinary disease but from the effects of opium?" "Yes." "Well, then, how does a man who raises and sells this opium differ from a murderer?" It seemed a new idea to him. We left him, and passing on we reflected how much sorrow there is in the world because men do not think, sometimes perhaps often because men are unwilling to think,—really think their thoughts and deeds to a conclusion. Perhaps we often stifle our thoughts fearing the consequences of the thinking. It is to be profoundly hoped that the efforts now being made in the U. S. may lead to some friendly intervention which will in turn result in governmental action. Moral suasion will not be sufficient. Perhaps one reason for the increased number of opium shops, etc., here is the increased traffic and trade that seems to be waking up a part of our usually quiet city. The cholera quarantine at Chefoo made it necessary for numerous small boats to make our humble port a landing-place for many going to and from the interior of Shantung and Manchuria. Many are now finding the shorter route to Manchuria, and since now it is possible to get boats frequently, the traffic has continued, though the cholera

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prohibition has ceased. The "Water City" where the boats come, formerly so sleepy and quiet, now wears a moving air of business, and small inns and restaurants are opening almost daily.

Emper Idem.

From exceedingly reliable sources we learn from one in touch with official life both in Tientsin and Peking, that there is absolutely no change in policy or intention of those in power at Peking. Of course that is what we are being told all the time and does not come as a fresh bit of news, but it is well to add one more testimony, especially as it comes from one familiar with foreign views and yet singularly and sympathetically interested in the welfare of his native land.

Tengchou College

opened last month with about the usual number of students, there being an increase in the number of new students owing to the wider general demand for Western education throughout the country. On the other hand, some of the older students are kept away by the larger number of tempting openings. Athletics have struck the place and taken hold of the student body in earnest. A daily class is held, taking calisthenic exercise in accordance with the most modern methods; this exercise is followed by "basket ball" which here is called "ring ball" because instead of baskets on the goal, large iron rings are used. The game seems to be exceptionally well adapted to the Chinese, much more so than football or baseball. It is less violent than football; indeed all danger of injury is eliminated, while, at the same time, it offers opportunity for the most warming exercise. Just at present we are so enthusiastic about it that we would not be surprised to see it become a national game!

The East Shantung Mission

held its annual meeting in September at Chefoo. For the first time in the history of this Mission it was possible for the visiting members to travel entirely by steamer. The meeting was an exceedingly pleasant and harmonious one. One of the most important questions up for discussion was the report of the Committee on Educational Co-operation with the English Baptist Mission, in Arts and Medical and Theological Schools. After extended discussion favourable resolutions were passed. The several "Whereas" clauses gave a historical résumé of the history of the discussion from its beginning, when three or four years ago the Committee appointed to investigate the question of the removal of Tengchou College to Weihien, addressed a letter to the Baptist Missions inquiring as to the probable attitude they would take regarding the college in case it were moved to Weihien. These historical clauses were followed by the following:—Resolved, that we, the members of the East Shantung Mission record our most hearty recognition of the deep and widespread spirit of comity among us as manifested in the recommendations of our combined Committees and the unanimous adoption of the same by the English Baptist Mission, and further resolved, that we unanimously favour the general plan as proposed by the Committee, and that we continue the Committee appointed last year, with instructions to consider with the other Committees several items which in our judgment call for modification and more explicit statement. And further resolved, that it is our deep conviction that such a union will be a mighty influence in our work in Shantung and that it is of extreme importance at this juncture that, to a marked degree, we make manifest the essential unity which

exists between those who follow a common Lord.

At this present time the West Shantung Mission is in session at Ichoufu, and will doubtless take action on the above question. Should they report favourably, the question is settled in so far as those on the field have power to act.

TIENTSIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

29th September.

A "Red Letter" Night.

Last evening might be called a "red letter" night in the history of Tientsin. A farewell reception was held in Gordon Hall for Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Dickinson on the eve of their departure from Tientsin. Mrs. Dickinson is one of the younger members of Tientsin society, but Mr. Dickinson is one of the older residents, coming to Tientsin in May, 1876, if my memory serves me right. Beginning his career in a very modest way, he has gradually climbed the ladder of success till he has reached about the highest rung in the respect and esteem of the entire community. He goes home with no intention of returning to the Far East, but there are those who believe that his intimate relation to and interest in matters here during his long connection with the place are such that like so many "old China hands," the pull back will be too strong to be resisted. He certainly will be greatly missed, and his old and long time friends will give him a hearty welcome should he ever turn his face China-ward again. It is safe to say that every project that had for its object the welfare or advancement of the interests of this Settlement, or of those in any way related to it, found in him a wise adviser, an earnest advocate, and a willing helper in every way in which he could render assistance. The work of the Temperance Society found in him as warm a supporter as though it had been devoted wholly to local interests, instead of giving itself chiefly to efforts for men-of-war's-men who were among us only for a short time and then away again. And so with everything of a public nature, it found in him a sympathetic and appreciative supporter. On this occasion the community took the opportunity of presenting to Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson a beautiful tea service of oxidized silver highly ornamented in the dragon pattern—a reminder of the land in which he has spent so many years of his life. May the effusion poured from the mouth of his uncanny beast never cause bad dreams to invade the mind of the owner. And may these dear friends find congenial associations and opportunities for the exercise of their best gifts in the home land, and be blessed with many years of useful activity.

The Coronation Fetes.

On the 26th inst. the Coronation fêtes were observed in Tientsin. There were athletic sports in the afternoon with refreshments served to a large crowd, and in the evening a large gathering in Gordon Hall and Victoria Park. The Hall was beautifully decorated with artificial flowers, and the Park and Victoria Road illuminated with different coloured Japanese and Chinese lanterns. Two bands were in attendance, one in the Hall and one in the park, thus furnishing all the guests the opportunity of enjoying themselves as they preferred—in the Park prom-nadng, sitting under the trees and enjoying the fine music, or in the Hall rippling the light fantastic toe. The whole was followed by refreshments at a late hour, and apparently every one had "a good time."

An Entertainment.

On Saturday evening "The Army and Navy Club" gave an entertainment in the

Temperance Society's rooms, consisting of farcical acts which caused a great deal of merriment among the audience. Some of the British troops were to leave Tientsin soon, and this was made the occasion of a demonstration of the cool feeling existing among the members of the Club, and of the pleasant evenings they have had together in these rooms. The Temperance Society has begun its meetings for the soldiers after the summer vacation. These meetings and entertainments have been much appreciated by a large number of the men in the past, and the prospects for a successful winter's campaign are good.

Sharp Practice.

Sometime ago a notification was issued by the railway authorities referring to the reports (of fact) that fractions of dollars were not taken in part payment of fares but that whole dollars must be given and change would be handed back by the office. In this way the native ticket seller made about ten cents on every whole dollar taken in for broken fare. So far as the foreigner was concerned, this notification was sufficient; but with the Chinese it was different. I have recently obtained positive information that the practice has continued, and I very Chinaman has to bring a dollar, no matter what his fare may be. As the railway has been transferred back to the Chinese to-day, this is a matter which the new authorities ought to look into carefully, and put a stop to this kind of thing. It is also to be hoped that the new administration will reduce the fares to something near the old-time rates, and in every way encourage travel by doing all they can for the comfort and convenience of the travelling public.

A Little Bit of History.

We have recently got hold of a little bit of interesting history regarding the murderers of the late Mr. Stonehouse. The leader of the party was one of five leaders of a large company of brigands, prominent ex-Boxers who had joined forces after the troubles and had got quite a large following in their nefarious pursuits. The one who was responsible for the murder of Mr. Stonehouse began plotting to get rid of his confrères and become the sole chief of the company. This became known to his associates, who at once killed him and all his family. Later, two of their number went to Peking and were there apprehended, and after confessions had been secured as to their past course, they were executed. The other two of these leaders were apprehended by General Mei somewhere to the south-west of Tientsin, and they made similar confessions to the others, and were executed by General Mei. Their followers, of course, became scattered, and it would be difficult to say where they are or what they are doing. Reports from different parts of the nearer county represent that all is quiet in general, though here and there are indications of a slight uncertainty and feeling of unrest in consequence. But it is hoped that the firm hand of the Viceroy will gradually dispel this feeling, and that better conditions will soon prevail.

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(3) alt 28my-02 384 29th May, 1901.

1st October.

The Annual Autumnal Reception

of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. was held last evening in the rooms of the Society. The place was found to be quite too small for the number who took advantage of the general invitation to be present, many of whom could not get in. There was a good sprinkling of foreigners present also, and it was very apparent that hereafter a larger hall must be secured for these functions, or else the invitations will have to be limited to the capacity of the place. The German band was in attendance and added to the enjoyment of the evening by its beautiful music. Mr. Cockell, one of the rising business young men of the place, also sang and so pleased the audience that he was compelled to appear again. The first speaker of the evening was C. D. Tenney, LL.D., of the Chinese University. He spoke of the importance of having an ideal, and the ideal which he presented towards which young men should aim was that of the perfect gentleman. Neither money, fine clothes, diamond rings, nor even education made the real gentleman, but character. He urged the importance of using all spare moments in reading and study in order to acquire that knowledge of what was a noble character which would enable the young man to place his standard high and so be inspired to bend all his energies to the attainment of that standard. Higher than the "chun-tze" of Confucius was the standard set by Jesus Christ, who represented the best and the noblest character known in the West. The next speaker was Consul-General Hopkins (British). His theme was "Thoroughness," the great importance and the great need of which were briefly dwelt upon after an apology for not having been able to prepare an "address" through the overpressure of business that had crowded upon him during the last few days. Mr. Tsai, the other speaker, was unable to be present, but sent a brief note containing some good suggestions for the young men to think about. Refreshments and social intercourse closed a very pleasant evening. There must have been over 150 Chinese present, the larger portion of whom were probably unable to follow intelligently the English addresses, but their presence is an encouragement to those engaged in the work. It is expected that a branch will soon be opened for those who only speak the mandarin.

Four Steamers

are on their way up the river, or are already at the bund. It has the appearance of old times to see the steamers coming to the bund once more in greater numbers than an occasional one. The cuts that have been made to straighten the river are of great value; but even more important was the closing of the various canals that had been made during recent years which drew the water away from the proper channel, thus decreasing the volume of water and the force of the current and so facilitating the silting up of the channel. To complete the restoration of the old conditions when the steamers came regularly to the bund, and secure the best results, the two sluice-ways above the city, made, if I mistake not, under the advice of M. Griffon many years ago, the first of the depleters of the volume of water made, should be either modified at their openings or closed so as still more to add to the volume of water to scour the channel and carry the silt out to sea. Had none of these depleters of the river been made, it is not likely that we would ever have had the conditions of the last few years upon us, greatly injuring business and compelling the enormous outlay now being made to improve the river.

T'UNGCHOU, CHIHLI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

30th September.

The Work of the Boxers.

Peit'ungchou or North T'ungchou, thirteen miles east of Peking, was formerly a city of political and commercial importance. I was the seat of prefectural examinations for the twenty-five districts surrounding Peking, and is situated at the head of navigation on the Peiho, a part of the Grand Canal. The Boxer outrages of 1900 were probably more virulent here than in any other section of the country, chiefly owing to the fact that the trade of the city had been reduced two-thirds by the railway from Tientsin to Peking. It is said that 20,000 people of this city were put out of employment thereby, and the town was killed, commercially. Boxer bands from T'ungchou tore up the railway at Fengtai, and later, destroyed the large building of the North China College, eight missionary residences, and the chapels, schools, and dispensary of the American Board, as well as all offices of foreign consuls on the river bank. Of the native church membership of two hundred and fifty, one hundred and forty were killed. On the advance of the Allied troops, two-thirds of the business part of the city were burned, and other parts were badly injured by the explosion of powder magazines. The punishment of the place was more severe than that of either Tientsin or Peking. The business parts are now partially rebuilt, and trade has slightly recovered, in spite of the branch railway from Peking, built by the British Railway Administration, with the avowed object of crippling the small river traffic in rice and wood that remains.

The Political Importance

of the place is increased, however, as it has been made the seat of the military camps formerly located at Lutai, near the coast. The experiences of the war seemed to indicate that the chief military centre between Peking and the sea should be near the capital. The headquarters of General Ma Yu-kun are here, and some twenty camps of five hundred men each, are in and around the city, which, like Peking and Paotingfu, is full of soldiers.

Reopening Christian Work.

Another stage in the revival of the city is just past. On 16th-29th September, the formal ceremonies of reopening Christian work took place. The indemnity for the losses of the native Christians has all been paid by the district, and with that part of this money given for support of 70 widows and orphans, two hundred acres of land was purchased just outside the wall, south and west of the New South Gate. The majority of the surviving Christians of the city have established themselves in a village on this land and rent it for farming and gardening. The American Board Mission has land adjoining this, on which it has built four dwellings, and a fine building for the North China College, planned to accommodate one hundred and fifty pupils and to serve all the uses of the Academy, College, and Theological Seminary. These departments are to open on 1st October, and in anticipation of this event, there have been four days of celebration, unique in form.

A House-Warming.

As the rebuilding has progressed, the gentry of the city and surrounding country have frequently asked that they be permitted to give a house-warming when finished. Accordingly congratulations began on 26th September with the presentation by the Chou Magistrate of a fine laudatory tablet to Dr. Sheffield and Mr. Tewksbury, who had arranged the mul-

titudinous details of the indemnity for those bereaved and plundered by the Boxers. As a compliment to their even-handed justice, the tablet bore the two characters, kung and tao. The united civil and military bodies of the city brought in person silk scrolls with the inscription, "Beauty has returned again." In the afternoon an open air meeting was held for the many villagers who had come from afar, at which addresses were made on "The purpose of gospel preaching. The benefit of it to T'ungchou," etc. Then followed a series of Chinese entertainments, such as gymnastic exhibitions on the horizontal bar, fencing, stick and sword play, stilt-walking, bowl-turning, etc. In the evening the college building was illuminated. The Chinese dragon flag floated from the tower, and the Stars and Stripes from a staff in the residence compound.

Reception of Guests.

On the morning of the 27th, General Ma, Minister Conger, and other guests were received, and spectators of the continued sports crowded porches, balconies, and grounds, to the number of eight or ten thousand.

A Tablet

was sent by 520 villages with 1,268 names inscribed, under the words "Favour and protection to be held deeply in memory." Twenty-eight other scrolls were hung by societies, guilds, etc. Over 3,000 names of donors were recorded, and 3,128 persons were feasted during the two days. The Church gave a feast to forty-eight civil and military officials of the city.

A Contrast.

It was said that more came to congratulate on the rebuilding than had come to tear down the original buildings two years ago. While much may have been merely external and formal, it was by no means a forced expression of congratulation but was entirely voluntary and spontaneous. The expression of good will by the officials will be understood by the people; the demonstration by the people indicates that the mass of them are not anti-foreign, or anti-Christian, and all makes for peace rather than friction.

Dedication Service.

On Sunday morning the dedication service was held, and a historical and memorial service in the afternoon with addresses in Chinese on the growth of T'ungchou Church, College, and Seminary. On Monday addresses were made in English and Chinese on the outlook for education in China. Representatives of the United States Legation and of other Missions to the number of forty, with some three hundred Chinese Christians, were present. The three days' demonstration was a source of inspiration and encouragement to all present.

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3a) alt 28my-02 384 29th May, 1901

NOTES FROM THE SOUTH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Hongkong, 4th October.

The Week just concluded

has been rather more eventful than some of its predecessors, but business still continues dull, and general commercial depression is as marked as ever. The weather has been fine and bright, with hot days and cool nights. It is evident that the monsoon has broken, and chances of getting a supplemental rainfall grow slenderer every day. That there will be a water famine—in the sense that the supply will have to be limited—is now pretty certain.

Return of the Coronation Contingent.

The Empress of Japan which arrived here on the 30th ult. brought back the Hongkong Coronation Contingent, the members of which looked much improved by the sea voyage and the training they had undergone in the matter of drills, etc. The steamer got into harbour between seven and eight in the morning, and numerous friends went on board to welcome their own special belonging, and many more were waiting on Blake Pier. The contingent landed between nine and ten, accompanied by Major Pritchard, commandant, who had gone off to meet them. After being welcomed by their friends, they fell in and, headed by the band of the Hongkong Regiment and Volunteer Rifle and Drum Band, marched to the parade ground. H. E. the Governor, accompanied by his A. D. C. Capt. Arbuthnot, M. V. O., arrived at a quarter past ten, and having first inspected them, addressed them, bidding them welcome back, after which he dismissed the parade. The volunteers, headed by their own band, then marched to headquarters, where after a few words from the commandant, Major Chapman dismissed them. As regards their appearance on parade, one could not imagine them to be the same lot who left Hongkong in May last. Where once you saw men who stood in the ranks "all of a heap," so to speak, you now observe alert, upright, young fellows. They march with a good swing, and all their movements are done with precision and an amount of springiness absolutely wanting before, and I am afraid still not to be found in the rest of the Corps. In short, the contingent took themselves seriously, with the happy results we now see. The Corps goes into Camp at Stonecutters' Island on the 10th instant, and let us hope the spirit of emulation will be so stirred that by its close on the 20th idem. it will not be possible to distinguish between those who went home and those who stayed behind.

St. Andrew's Society.

The members of St. Andrew's Society had quite an animated discussion at their annual meeting held on the 29th ult., the Vice-President, Mr. H. W. Robertson, in the chair. Funds, subscriptions, invitation lists, etc., all came in for their share and were overhauled. The invitation list has been limited and reduced and the subscription increased. Mr. H. W. Robertson was elected President and Mr. R. Shewan Vice-President for the year, Mr. G. W. F. Playfair having declined the latter post. Finally it was decided to give a ball on a small scale on the 28th of November.

Hongkong A.D.C.

The A.D.C. are busy with rehearsals of "Liberty Hall," which I understand will be placed on the boards early in November. The different rôles will be filled with nearly, if not entirely, new members, and the outside world of this small island are

hoping to be edified with conspicuous talent from some of them. Later in the season the Society intend giving "His Excellency the Governor;" and following this the musical comedy "His Excellency."

Birthday of the King and Queen of Portugal.

The anniversary of the dual birthday of their Majesties of Portugal was celebrated on the 28th ult. by an "At Home" given by Senhor Conselheiro Romano at his residence, "Duarte," Caine Road, which was numerously attended. The Club Lusitano was not, as is usual upon this occasion, illuminated, owing, I believe, to friction amongst the members arising over the new Press law in Macao; the Committee therefore decided not to celebrate the event as in former years. Senhor Romano, being the representative of the King of Portugal, has, therefore, resigned the Presidency of the Lusitano Club.

"Our Very Own."

I am glad to hear that it has been finally decided that the Hongkong Regiment shall present their colours to St. John's Cathedral. The occasion will be a memorable ceremony. It has been arranged that the Regiment will parade on the Cricket Ground at 10 a.m. on Sunday, the 12th inst., when they will troop the colours for the last time, after which they will march to the Cathedral and there deposit them.

The Collapse of Houses.

The official enquiry into the collapse has been going on all the week, and some interesting evidence has been given, showing how inadequate is the supervision exercised over buildings in course of construction, and the faulty nature of much of the mortar employed therein.

The Dredger "Canton River."

The well-known dredger Canton River, which was sunk off the Praya during the typhoon of November, 1900, and took so much to set afloat again, has at last been turned out of dock ready for use, and is said to be as good as ever. She was purchased by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., and the Directors rely upon her possession to enable them to save a large sum in the construction of the proposed new dock at Hungham. The cost of that undertaking is likely, however, to deter the shareholders from proceeding with it.

Naval Intelligence.

There is not much to set down under this heading. The German gunboat Tiger arrived here on the 28th ult. from Amoy and the French gunboat Kersaint came in yesterday from Manila. The Austrian cruiser Maria Theresia left the harbour yesterday for Singapore.

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LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

5th September.

The Weather and the Frost.

It has been about the wettest and worst summer on record. There has been a change for the better within the past two days, but we have been disappointed so often that no one can feel sanguine that the fine weather will continue. Sport-men have been depressed by a miserable "Frost." In many parts of the country the partridges are so small and backward that on most of the estates shooting has been postponed for four or five weeks. But the strange thing is that for most cereals it has been a splendid harvest. In many places of course the rain has caused serious damage, the wheat especially suffering from sprouting. The fruit crops, too, have been disastrously bad, and the hops are in a deplorable condition; but in spite of everything the harvest of cereals, though nothing like what it would have been in fine weather had favoured the gathering, will, it is estimated, prove one of the best for several years, and it follows upon a record hay harvest. No doubt, however, the farmers will find plenty to grumble at for a fall of prices is inevitable. Any lingering belief in the old saw about St. Swithin's Day must surely have been destroyed. The 15th of July was fine everywhere, and until this week we have since had scarcely two consecutive fine days.

The King's Cruise.

The interesting voyage with which his Majesty has been recruiting his health is just drawing to a close. Accompanied by the Queen, and with a suite which includes two distinguished artists, Mr. M. Iteno and Mr. S. P. Hall who with pencil and brush have made a valuable record of the tour, he has been in the Victoria and Albert along half the south and all the western and northern coasts of our island, visiting all the more interesting of the small islands—Man and Arran, Colonsay, Skye, and the Lewis, finally disembarking yesterday on the mainland of Scotland at Dunrobin Castle, where he is visiting the Duke of Sutherland. The sketches of the artists in his suite are by no means the only pictorial records of the cruise, for his Majesty has allowed himself to be "snapshotted" everywhere, and the results bear eloquent testimony to his energy and activity. According to all accounts his Majesty is certainly far better and stronger now than he was before his serious illness.

Trade Unionism.

For the first time in twenty-one years the Trade Union Congress meetings have been held this week in London; and as the conference has happened to fall in the midst of the dulllest of off-seasons its debates have attracted an unusual amount of attention. There is, however, a good deal of truth in the dismal picture which Mr. John Burns drew of the present condition of the trade union movement. "We have met," he told the delegates "at a critical time. Trade is on the decline, wages have begun to fall, the Press is more against us than with us; Parliament is unsympathetic, and the law is beating us with heavy strokes. Public opinion in certain quarters is arming against us." It is undoubtedly true that the "Times" has created a considerable impression by its recent exposure of the manner in which certain industrialists in which the unions have got the upper hand of the employers have been brought almost to the verge of ruin. Nobody, however, denies the right of the workmen to combine for the protection of their mutual interests; and if they will only combine on just and intelligent lines they will easily regain public sympathy. But the old notion that the workman best consults

the interests of his class by giving his employer as little value as possible for his money dies hard. On this subject Sir John McDougall, the Chairman of the London County Council, gave them some excellent advice. Let them by all means combine to get good terms from employers, but let them at the same time recognise that their worst enemy is the bad workman.

The Taff Vale Case.

Of course, the main subject which exercises the minds of the Trade Unionists is the judgment given by the House of Lords last year in the Taff Vale Railway case. A great demonstration to protest against "judge-made law", and to insist upon the Government bringing in a Bill to alter the law, was organised for Sunday last in Hyde Park; but its dimensions were sadly curtailed by the pouring rain. It is true in a sense that the Taff Vale judgment is "judge-made law." Up to that time everybody, employers and workmen alike, had believed that the trade unions were not corporations that could be sued; but now that the judges have, in the final Court of Appeal, decided otherwise most people recognise that their decision is in accordance with equity. Some of the unions have amassed considerable wealth, and if that wealth is used in paying agents who inflict injuries on employers by illegal means, there certainly seems no injustice in enabling the injured employer to recover damages from the Union. And if, as the Trade Union leaders contend, this decision renders strikes impossible, that is not a result which will be generally deplored. The Unions contend that it is impossible for them to control all the acts of all their agents; but they might at least have a try. The law of England recognises the right of workmen to strike, but if the workmen persist that men cannot carry out a successful strike without resort to illegal methods it is they, and not the law, who declare strikes impossible.

Labour and the Liberals.

On the legality of picketing, where the pickets use no other means than peaceable persuasion, the law is still in a somewhat chaotic state, and it is possible that here there is need of fresh legislation. On the whole the Liberal leaders are disposed to champion the cause of the trade unionists; and although the Congress still protests that the Labour Party in the Commons must be independent, there is very little doubt that they will be found working in close alliance with the Liberals at the next General Election. The Liberals are ready to support the nomination of an increased number of labour candidates on condition that in other constituencies labour candidates are not set up in opposition to the Liberals. And as an alliance of this sort is to the interests of both it will probably be carried out. A Labour candidate has, I believe, never yet succeeded in a three-cornered fight, though he has often enabled a Conservative to get in for a safe Liberal seat.

Phroso.

A good deal of curiosity has been excited by an extraordinary being called "Phroso," who is making daily and nightly appearances at the Hippodrome. He is described as "the mysterious doll;" but the question is still widely debated whether he is an automaton made up in remarkably good imitation of a man, or a man gifted with wonderful powers of imitating an automaton. He walks, bows, moun's sairs, opens and shuts his eyes, and even utters a sentence or two, which may proceed from a phonograph in his interior. When the famous automaton chess player—which is still in existence—was making its earliest appearances, Edgar Allen Poe proved to demonstration that a man was concealed in its mechanism; but

no Sherlock Holmes has yet solved the mystery of Phroso. Whether automaton or living man its performance is certainly very clever.

The King's Hospital Fund.

A splendid gift to the King's Hospital Fund has just been announced. Lord Strathcona and Lord Mount-Stephen have together endowed the fund with a property which now produces £16,000 a year, and which is likely to increase in value. The Fund has made rapid strides under the presidency of the new Prince of Wales, and it is now within measurable distance of the goal at which his Majesty aimed when he started the fund in the year of the Diamond Jubilee—an income of £100,000 a year. This princely generosity on the part of two Canadian peers ought to encourage his Majesty's advisers in the policy of elevating distinguished Colonials to the Upper House.

An R. A. in Distress.

Evidence given in respect of the bankruptcy of Mr. Frederick Goodall, R.A., must be sad reading for artists. At one time the famous painter was making an income of £10,000 a year, but the market-price of his work fell lower and lower till he had a difficulty in making a tenth of this sum. And it cannot be said that the decline was due to any marked falling off in the quality of his work. But apart from the causes which have lately operated to the disadvantage of all artists, there is a fashion in art, and it may be that yet, when it is too late to benefit the painter, Mr. Goodall's style will again be in demand. It must also be acknowledged that artists of great accomplishment are more numerous now than in Mr. Goodall's most prosperous years. It is satisfactory to know, since Mr. Goodall is now a confirmed invalid, that the Royal Academy possesses funds for benevolence which render it impossible that any of its members should even approach absolute want.

PARIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

6th September.

A Hard-up Government.

The chronic difficulty of making both ends meet is becoming so acute that the Finance Minister, M. Rouvier, has, it is reported, made up his mind to ask for an important change in the fiscal system. This is nothing less than the abolition of the privilege granted to farmers and landowners to distil a certain quantity of alcohol from their own fruit without paying duty. These distillers are called "bouilleurs du cru" and are entitled to produce 20 litres of proof spirit for their own use, the surplus, if any, being taxed at the rate of about 7s. per gallon. There being no check except surprise visits, fraud is easy and general, and it is estimated that 80 per cent of the distillers evade payment by declaring less alcohol than they have actually manufactured. The abolition of their privilege would probably bring in about a million sterling every year but it will not be easy to induce Parliament to vote the proposal. The "bouilleurs du cru" are numerous in every part of France except the North-east, and have hitherto repulsed all attacks on their position by previous Finance Ministers. The Government will find itself on dangerous ground if it really presses the matter, but money must be raised somehow. When we find current expenses being cut down to such an extent that the battleships and cruisers of the Mediterranean squadron are no longer to be allowed to go out on short cruises for target practice, we may safely

conclude that the national finances are in a bad way, for the time being. This, of course, does not imply that France's credit is compromised but merely that Parliament does not know how to manage the business of the country. There can be no real improvement till deputies are deprived of their right of proposing additional expenditure.

An Ambassador in Disgrace.

Glimpses behind the diplomatic scenes are rarely given to the public. It is announced from time to time that an Ambassador or Minister is retiring from the service or has been transferred to another post, but the real reasons for the step are generally different from those officially put forward, and truth rarely rises into view from the bottom of her well. The appointment of M. Bompard as Ambassador to St. Petersburg has, however, to use a homely expression, put all the fat in the fire. It was stated a few days ago that the Marquis de Montebello, who has held the post for about twelve years and played an important part in the formation of the Franco-Russian alliance, had been allowed to claim his right to retire. As a matter of fact, the Marquis was requested to resign and flatly declined to do so, whereupon he was removed from his office. It was rumoured, soon after President's Loubet's return from Russia, that some unpleasantness had occurred, and it is now clear that the Ambassador managed to offend some important personage. He also failed to conceal his disapproval of certain steps he was ordered to take, and, on the strength of his long residence in the inner circles of the Russian Court, displayed an independence that was not at all to M. Delcassé's liking. Consequently, he has to go. Having nothing more to expect from the powers that be, he will probably have something more to say on the matter and will certainly be regarded as a martyr by the Opposition. Still, in these days an Ambassador, being a mere agent at the end of a telegraph wire, ceases to be of much use if he fails to carry out his instructions, and the Marquis cannot be credited with good judgment in refusing to resign and then complaining when the inevitable result followed. The trouble is, I believe, rather personal than political. M. Delcassé's humble origin is against him in his relations with the aristocratic diplomats under his control, and when he finds it necessary to exert his authority they are more or less disposed to rebel.

H.M. Muzaffer-ed-Din.

That amiable despot the Shah is once more in his good city of Paris. I say "his" because the Parisians have no other monarch to admire at present, and the authorities vie with one another in organising shows and entertainments for the benefit of the King of Kings. The Shah has not changed much since he was here last, two years ago. His immense moustache is perhaps a shade greyer, but he does not look any more tired than he used to do. At times he is quite cheerful, and he has been seen to smile repeatedly. He clings to his little peculiarities, among which are a horror of rapid railway travelling and a craze for buying all sorts of articles that are not at all likely to be of any use to him. He still takes the keenest joy in being photographed, and has bought sundry cameras wherewith to practise on his loving subjects at home in Persia, but he no longer walks on to the balcony and takes snapshots as he used to do. No doubt even this thrilling delight has palled, like everything must when you are lord of all you survey and have no one to contradict you. The habit of doing just as he pleases is shown in the Shah's way of upsetting

all arrangements at the last minute. Ordinary mortals have to make arrangements and keep to them, but the Shah will have none of these restrictions, and in fact appears to blandly ignore that they exist. He must be protected against any possible repetition of the attempt made to assassinate him when he was last in Paris, but how are the police to secure the safety of a monarch who persists in going whither his fancy listeth? He says he will go for a drive, and at the last moment announces that the weather does not suit him. An hour later the sky clears and the escort has to be hurriedly brought up to the scratch. His Majesty having decided to take the air. Then the Shah spies a billiard room on his way downstairs, and insists on playing his Grand Vizier twenty-one cannons up, while the carriages and the crowd wait below.

The Reign of the Camera.

There was a delightful informality about the potentate's visit to President Loubet at Rambouillet. He lunched with the President and drove round the park with him, M. Loubet keeping up the conversation while the Shah, who is understood to understand French pretty well, kept his end up by a judicious use of the few words he is able to pronounce without danger of being misunderstood. Then they drove to the station, where the Shah and the President sat on a bench and smoked cigarettes. It was a fine opportunity for the camera fiends. Knowing the Shah's little weakness the police gave them a clear field. The Minister for Foreign Affairs found himself in the way and obligingly stepped on one side. The Shah and the President smiled amiably, there was a dropping fire of clicks from the camera shutters, and the Rambouillet gendarme gazed with respect on the operators thus privileged to do as they pleased with two great men sitting on a bench in a country railway station. When the train arrived and the Shah took leave of his host, the snapping was fast and furious, and some of the photographers even crawled under the carriages in their determination to let nothing escape them. The station master tried to clear them out of the way, but they replied, with much dignity, that they were working for history, and the President's secretary lifted them to the seventh heaven by asking them for prints. The Shah, not having had his siesta, slept peacefully all the way back to Paris.

A Practical Nation.

The illustrious visitor's rooms at the Elysée Palace Hotel are besieged every day by crowds of people with various axes to grind. Motor-car makers have been particularly persistent, but his Majesty has not yet yielded to their blandishments. He evidently thinks the automobile an overrated invention. He bought eight when he was in Paris in the Exhibition year and gave one to the Grand Vizier, who has never used it. The other seven have seldom seen the outside of their shed, and the French mechanic who was engaged to look after them has beaten no records except those for slowness, the Shah considering eight miles an hour quite fast enough for safety—an opinion which many thousands of inoffensive pedestrians would like to see enforced in France.

The Royal correspondence is extensive and peculiar just now. Every day the Minister of Public Works, who was educated in France, has to wade through fully a thousand letters. Evidently there is an impression among the French public that the Shah has more money than he knows what to do with, and that

he is filled with a desire to give it away as fast as possible. One correspondent writes that he saw the sovereign's baggage arrive and is sure that if one of the trunks were presented to him the Shah would not miss it. Another, describing herself as a poor but honest maiden, petitions for a contribution towards her dowry, so that she may be enabled to marry the man of her choice and breathe blessings on the monarch's head as she walks to the altar. Dozens of fathers of families declare their homes must be sold up unless the Shah comes to the rescue with a good round sum. Others intimate that they would be pleased, for a small consideration, to name their newly-born offspring after his Majesty. A self-styled manufacturer holds forth on the immense possibilities of his business, which only requires an advance of £50,000 or so to become a most lucrative concern. It is somewhat curious that all these correspondents ask for money. When he was in England he had more requests for autographs than anything else. Who will say after this that the English are a more practical nation than the French?

THE UNITED STATES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Boston, Mass., 5th September.

The Accident to the President.

President Roosevelt looked death squarely in the face the day before yesterday, and escaped by only the merest chance. It was on the last day of his ten days' trip through New England, a continual round of enthusiastic greetings and note-worthy speeches. Riding in an open landau drawn by four horses, and accompanied by Governor Crane of Massachusetts, and President's Secretary Cortelyou, he had just left the city of Pittsfield, Mass., on his way to Lenox. An electric car filled with passengers eager to see the President, and controlled by a motorman reckless of danger, and heedless even of common courtesy, came after the carriage at high speed.

At a point where it was necessary to cross the car track, the horses were turned sharply and the car crashed into the carriage. The driver was thrown in front of the car and his skull fractured. Secret Service Agent Craig, who was riding on the driver's seat, fell under the car and was instantly killed. President Roosevelt was pitched through the air some thirty feet, but wonderfully escaped with only a scratched face, a black eye, and a swollen cheek, made by contact with the side of the carriage. Governor Crane, who was thrown as far, escaped entirely unhurt. Secretary Cortelyou was cut on the nose and on the back of the head, but only slightly hurt.

This incident brought to a sudden end the tour of New England, and the crowds that gathered at stopping-places through the remainder of the day respectfully kept silence at the President's wish, and heard but a few brief words acknowledging the compliment of their gathering, and expressing the President's sorrow at the death of so faithful a protector and friend as was Craig.

The Secret Service Agent,

all during Roosevelt's occupancy of the presidency, had been his immediate guard. His vigilance was constant, skilful, and well judged. But, beyond that, he had won the attachment of the President, and the sincere love and admiration of the President's children. He had had an eventful life, seeing service with the Queen's bodyguard, for which

his magnificent physique fitted him, and being a member of the expedition which went to the relief of Chinese Gordon, at Khartoum.

This Tour of President Roosevelt through the New England States, which covered the length of some 1,700 miles, has been notable for several things.

First, the enthusiasm of his welcome everywhere has never been exceeded on any occasion in this section, and equalled perhaps only by the reception given Admiral Dewey on his return from the Philippines.

From another point of view, the tour has been notable for the series of remarkable speeches by the President non-partisan and non-political, though dealing sometimes with questions before the country which may become subjects for legislation. Three topics generally were treated, and in the order of the attention given them, they are:

Duties of Citizenship,
Regulation of the Trusts,
The Monroe Doctrine.

The President's Views.

In the earnest way which marks Roosevelt's manner of speech, he urged upon his hearers the duty and necessity for men to govern themselves in private life, and in the common circumstances of every day, with the same honesty, sincerity, energy, and patriotism that they would show if they were in the front helping to fight their country's battles. Typical sentences expressing this idea taken from the addresses, are:

"The only way by which, in the long run, any man can be helped, is by teaching him to help himself."

"Fundamentally it is true that the only permanent betterment in the condition of any nation is to raise the standard of individual citizenship throughout the nation."

"Help the man who stumbles. Help a brother who slips. Set him up on his feet. Try to start him along the right road. But if he lies down make up your mind you cannot carry him. If he won't try to walk himself, he is not worth carrying."

"The man who lives simply, and justly and honourably, whether rich or poor, is a good citizen. Those who dream only of idleness and pleasure, who hate others and fail to recognise the duty of each man to his brother, these, be they rich or poor, are the enemies of the State."

"A man, to be a good citizen, must be a good bread-winner, a good husband, a good father, I hope the father of many healthy children; just as a woman's first duty is to be a good housewife and mother."

"The business duties, the home duties, the duties to one's family come first. The couple who bring up plenty of healthy children, who leave behind them many sons and daughters fitted in their turn to be good citizens—such a couple emphatically deserves well of the State."

On Trusts.

The President put forth his ideas on the matter of Trusts and their regulation squarely and without qualification. He maintains that the great corporations and combinations of capital have brought with them abuses and injustices. But, he maintains as strongly that they have also brought advantages, and that they are results of progress in the business world. He advocates action by Congress, if it has the power, or even a constitutional amendment that shall create a supervising and regulating power that shall be actually effective. But he urges that procedure should be slow and careful, and that extreme caution should

be exercised lest, in regulating the Trusts, the country's prosperity should at the same time be destroyed. He said at one time of the Trusts:

State Supervision Necessary.

"They are the creatures of the State, and the State has not only the right to control them, but it is in duty bound to control them whenever the need of control is shown. There is clearly a need of supervision, need to possess and exercise the power of regulation on the part of representatives of the public. Wherever, as in our own country at the present time, business corporations become so very strong, both for beneficent work and for work that is not always beneficent, it is idle to say that there is no need of such supervision."

State Control Necessary.

"I believe that the nation must assume this power of control by legislation; and, if it becomes evident that the Constitution will not permit needed legislation, then by Constitutional amendment. The immediate need in dealing with Trusts is to place them under the real, not nominal, control of some sovereign to which, as its creatures, the Trusts shall owe allegiance, and in whose Courts the sovereign's orders may with certainty be enforced. This is not the case with the ordinary so-called Trust to-day, for the Trust is a large State corporation, generally doing business in other States also, and often with a tendency to monopoly. Such a Trust is an artificial creature, not wholly responsible to or controllable by any Legislature, nor wholly subject to the jurisdiction of any one Court. Some governmental sovereign must be given full power over these artificial, and very powerful, corporate beings. In my judgment, this sovereign must be the National Government."

Caution also Necessary.

"If the nation had that power, mind you, I should advocate as strenuously as I knew how that the power should be exercised with extreme caution and self-restraint. No good will come from plunging in without having looked carefully ahead. The first thing we want is publicity, not as a favour by some corporations, I mean it as a right from all corporations affected by the law. I want publicity as to the essential facts in which the public has an interest. I want the knowledge given to the accredited representatives of the people of facts on which these representatives can, if they see fit, base their actions later."

Prosperity must not be endangered.

"The great problem that we should have set before us is to keep prosperity, to render its advantages less unequal, to secure a greater equality of its benefits, but above all, never, under any circumstances, to lend ourselves to the leadership of any who appeal to the baser passions of mankind, and who, because there is inequality in prosperity, would seek to substitute for that unequal prosperity community in disaster."

"Evils have come through our very prosperity, but in warring against the evils let us be careful not to war against prosperity. It is mighty easy to destroy any disease if you are willing to kill the patient, but it is not good for the patient."

The Monroe Doctrine.

What he said relative to the Monroe doctrine in his speeches has been given more attention, especially abroad, than he probably intended to arouse. He urged that this country should hold itself to that doctrine, and pointed out

that it would be impotent if we had not the power to make it actually effective, in case any nation disputed it. To this end, he urged a continued up-building of the Navy, and continued effort to keep it always at the highest point of efficiency. It is extremely doubtful if the President had any country in mind as a possible opponent, though the German Press has assumed that he was hinting at that nation.

The name of

Oliver Wendell Holmes

has again come into national prominence since its present bearer has just been appointed a justice of the United States Supreme Court. The Oliver Wendell Holmes of to-day is the son of the former, and has won as high distinction in law as did his father in literature. It is interesting to know, too, that it was the ambition of the father for the son that he should at some time fill a place on the United States Supreme Bench, and he lived to see the son a member of the Massachusetts Supreme Court and thus in line for the higher position.

The Strike of the Anthracite Coal Miners

is still on, and coal in New York and Boston is selling at \$10 and \$11 a ton—double its normal price. Reports are persistently current that a settlement is in sight, though it is impossible to get official authority for the statement. Yet so strong are the rumours that Wall Street shows at least a partial belief in their truth by bidding up the shares in the coal-owning railroads.

Meetings.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Council held in the Board Room on Thursday, the 2nd of October, 1902, there were present: Messrs. W. G. Bayne, (Chairman), S. A. Hardoon, H. R. Kinnear, P. F. Lavers, C. O. Liddell, A. M. Marshall, O. Meuser, E. Quackenbush, and the Assistant Secretary.

The usual formal business is transacted. **New Electrical Machinery.**—Copy of the agreement between Messrs. Mather & Platt, Ltd., and the Council's London Agents for the supply of the new 100-kilowatt steam alternator is submitted, and ordered to be filed.

Light Horse Riding School.—In connection with the collapse of the matchsd riding school in Range Road during the recent typhoon, it is decided to take this opportunity to remove the shed to a more convenient spot, thereby freeing its present valuable site for other purposes or for sale. A lease will accordingly be arranged for a portion of Cadastral Lot 3,565, situated on the Markham Road, which is reported to be available for the purpose.

Muhauk Road Widening.—The offer of the Shanghai Race Club of a small strip of B.C. Lot 3,472 is accepted for this improvement. The amount involved is Tls. 80 plus a small reinstatement charge.

Indisposition of the Mixed Court Magistrate.—The following letter has been addressed to the Senior Consul, and is now ordered to be published with reply:—

Council Room,

Shanghai, 30th September, 1902.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that, as a result of the indisposition of the Magistrate, there was no sitting of the Mixed Court for three days of last week

and to-day, and in this connection I have to request that you may be good enough to communicate with the Tsoai, asking him to appoint an Assistant Magistrate whose duty shall be to replace the Magistrate on such occasions. The increasing number of daily Police cases renders the work of the Court at all times onerous, and the congestion resulting from the Magistrate's indisposition has caused an accumulation of over three hundred such cases awaiting settlement."

Under these circumstances it would appear that there is work for a second Magistrate even when his Chief is at his post; the Council would therefore ask that this appointment be of a permanent character, not only to provide for the possible absence of the Magistrate through sickness or otherwise, but to assist him in the ordinary execution of his duty.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. GEO. BAYNE,

Chairman.

J. GOODNOW, Esq.,

Consul-General for the United States, and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, 3rd October, 1902.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your 02/590 of 30th September, with reference to the appointment of a Deputy Mixed Court Magistrate.

This matter had already been under consideration, and I yesterday received the following from the Tsoai:—

"The increasing number of cases which have of late come before the Mixed Court of the International Settlement, coupled with the indisposition of the Magistrate, and consequent stoppage of Mixed Court sessions, makes it imperative that an Assistant Magistrate be appointed, so that accumulation of cases may be avoided."

"I therefore have appointed an Assistant to the Mixed Court, Mr. Wei, an experienced Magistrate, in the prime of life, and a man of experience, who is competent to do this work. I will thank you to communicate this to the Consuls of the Treaty Powers."

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN GOODNOW,

Consul-General for the United States and Senior Consul.

W. G. BAYNE, Esq.,

Chairman, Municipal Council,

Boone and North Fokien Road Extension.—The following correspondence is ordered for publication:—

Shanghai, 2nd June, 1902.

Re Boone Road Widening. North Fokien Road Extension.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your favour of the 15th May, we are authorized by the owners of B.C. Lot 1,495, and adjoining unregistered land to state that they would be prepared to surrender the land required for the above road widening and extension as coloured red on your plan, on the following terms:—

(1). The portion of land required for the widening of Boone Road, measuring in area 0m. 2f. 0l. 2h. to be surrendered free.

(2). The portion of land required for the North Fokien Road Extension, measuring in area 0m. 4f. 5l. 8h. to be surrendered on payment by the Council of Tls. 1,832.00, being at the rate of Tls. 4,000 per mow, the price at which the owners have recently acquired the land.

(3). The above terms to be conditional on the Council proceeding at once with the filling up of that section of the Pok Chuen Hong Fang forming the Northern boundary

SUMMARY OF LICENSE FEES, &c., FOR SEPTEMBER.

Description.	1902.			1901.			1900.		
	No. of Houses, &c.	License Fee.	Total from 1st January.	No. of Houses, &c.	License Fee.	Total from 1st January.	No. of Houses, &c.	License Fee.	Total from 1st January.
<i>Foreign.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Hotels and Taverns	1	6.00	3,159.91	...	...	2,469.53	...	...	2,133.08
<i>Foreign and Native.</i>									
Billiard and Bowling Saloons.....	...	...	327.00	...	...	332.50	...	...	303.00
Cargo and Ferry Boats.....	876	764.83	6,017.99	834	694.33	5,599.01	713	568.50	5,078.48
Carts and Waggons	506	1,022.00	10,369.70	483	974.00	8,422.00	261	528.00	7,043.00
Dogs.....	49	49.00	896.00	177	117.00	930.00	43	43.00	1,425.60
Foreign Liquor Sellers	5	120.00	7,120.00	1	10.00	3,782.67	...	...	2,146.67
Livery Stables	P. 605 C. 518	2,702.00	23,304.00	P. 516 C. 428	2,228.00	19,947.50	P. 451 C. 374	1,939.50	19,706.50
Private Ponies	34	24.98	3,058.48	197	189.63	2,462.56	83	79.65	2,414.53
„ Carriages	37	84.00	6,910.83	127	361.50	6,113.84	56	152.50	5,982.50
„ Jin-ric-shas	74	75.62	22,316.12	68	73.06	19,081.09	78	128.70	17,233.82
Pork Shops and Stalls	39	26.50	1,779.00	65	43.00	1,764.00	37	23.00	1,438.00
Restaurants	3	65.00	3,345.50	1	15.00	1,888.00	...	...	721.00
Steam Launches.....	54	114.00	1,794.00	50	100.00	1,595.00	37	74.00	1,452.00
Theatres, Concerts, etc.....	19	236.00	2,562.00	25	257.00	2,716.00	21	234.00	2,494.67
<i>Native.</i>									
Boats	1,223	405.26	3,715.05	1,572	431.42	3,768.73	1,168	393.89	3,803.77
Jin-ric-shas	5,137	7,705.50	70,901.50	5,182	7,773.00	68,070.00	4,222	6,333.00	63,288.00
Lodging Houses	...	...	4,120.00	1	2.00	2,655.00	...	...	...
Opium Shops and Stores.....	1.5 2	6,276.25	54,338.75	1,455	5,753.00	48,361.75	1,286	5,053.50	49,581.00
Pawn-shops	...	...	10,346.67	...	...	7,007.25	...	...	7,448.21
Sampanns	218	218.00	1,537.50	210	210.00	1,440.00	166	166.00	1,361.50
Tea-shops.....	430	594.20	5,126.50	451	560.20	4,877.90	424	548.10	5,036.40
Wheel-barrow.....	6,299	4,005.36	34,539.19	6,151	3,910.47	28,043.74	2,949	1,884.74	25,274.12
Wine-shops	1	7	5,672.00	6	23.50	5,391.50	...	...	5,416.00
Lotteries	...	...	...	...	...	19,963.33	3	3,000.00	38,230.00
Total...\$		24,501.50	283,276.69	Total...\$	23,756.11	266,673.70	Total...\$	21,150.08	269,050.25
Land Tax.....	Tls.	12,953.93	211,376.58	Tls.	927.44	217,634.59	Tls.	5,263.03	210,069.14
Dues on Merchandise	„	...	92,175.53	„	...	60,791.53	„	24,783.70	67,817.94
G. M. Rate (Foreign)	„	4,351.73	130,696.01	„	6,289.34	118,279.81	„	3,276.42	107,274.01
do. (Native)	\$	22,673.54	316,745.83	\$	16,068.77	279,165.08	\$	11,288.74	274,583.42
Slaughter-House Fees	39	1,586.16	13,915.29	36	1,591.63	14,402.05	35	1,615.90	11,729.57
Market Fees	1,564	1,950.50	17,236.50	1,335	1,887.00	16,037.00	1,214	1,603.50	15,339.00
Isolation Hospital Fees.....	45	280.00	2,347.00	53	243.00	1,999.00	48	183.00	1,820.50
Subscription of a Police on outside Roads	...	...	267.00	2	9.00	195.00	1	9.00	234.00
Jin-ric-sha Tickets sold	153,484	...	...	95,116	...	...	130,315	...	...
„ „ redeemed	126,781	...	...	123,337	...	...	117,716	...	...

A. JOHNSFORD,
Overseer of Taxes.

of B. C. Lot 1,495, and the laying of the length of culvert consequently required.

The latter condition is of importance, as the area of our clients' property will be so much reduced by the portion required to be surrendered that it is essential they should be enabled to build right up to the new road to be formed along the line of the Pok Chuen Hong Pang, as shown in red lines on your plan.

Yours faithfully,

MORRISON, GRATTON AND SCOTT.

C. MAYNE, Esq.

Municipal Engineer.

Council Room,

Shanghai, 14th June, 1902.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of 2nd instant addressed to the Municipal Engineer on the subject of the widening of Boone Road and extension of the North Fokien Road at B.C. Lot. 1,495 I have to inform you that the Council accepts the offers therein contained viz:

- (1) That portion of land required for the Boone Road widening, measuring in area 0m. 2f. 0l. 2h. coloured red on the plan accompanying the Engineer's letter of the 15th ultimo, to be surrendered free
- (2) That portion of land required for the North Fokien Road extension measuring 0m. 4f. 5l. 8h. in area to be surrendered on payment at the rate of Tls. 4,000 per mow.

The Council also agrees to make up and culvert that portion of the Pok Chuen Hong Pang forming the northern boundary of B.C. Lot 1,495 as soon as possible,

Cheque for the land surrendered on payment will be forwarded so soon as the necessary surrender deeds (which will be sent you in due course) have been completed.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant.

J. O. P. BLAND,

Secretary.

Messrs. MORRISON, GRATTON and SCOTT,
Shanghai.

The meeting then adjourns.

The following are forwarded for publication with the foregoing minutes:—

POLICE WEEKLY REPORT.

Return of apprehensions, etc., made by the Police during the week ending the 27th September, 1902.

Offences	No. of Apprehensions.
Breach of Municipal Regulations	338
Burglary	2
Furious Riding and/or Driving.....	4
Gambling	5
Larceny from Dwellings, etc.	37
Miscellaneous Cases	319
Ricsha Licenses suspended	732
„ „ confiscated	24
Wheelbarrow Licenses suspended....	28
Hand Cart	0
Beggars, Hawkers, and Roguickers ..	461

Total number of persons coming under the notice of Police

Chinese dead bodies found in streets. 7

Stray dogs captured

A. M. BOISRAGON, Capt.

Captain-Superintendent of Police.

THE
SHANGHAI MISSION-
ARY ASSOCIATION.

The first meeting of the Session was held last Tuesday evening in the Union Church Hall, the regular place of rendezvous. A large number of visitors were present, among them the venerable Dr. Ashmore, of Swatow, who has spent fifty-three years in missionary work. The paper of the evening was read by the Rev. S. Isett Woodbridge, Editor of the Chinese weekly, "The Christian Intelligencer," on the theme: "A Catholic China or Catholicism." The one selected was printed at Swatow, and proved, as shown by the close attention of the audience, to be of interest as being "Ourselves as others see us." At the conclusion of the paper Dr. Ashmore, of Swatow, was called on for his experience, and in the course of his remarks strongly supported the proposal of Article 13 in the new British Treaty calling for a Commission of the Powers on the missionary question. He urged that now is the time to throw the searchlight of the truth on the missionary question, and to let the officials know the real difference between the two forms of Christianity that now challenge the attention of the Chinese. Dr. Edkins spoke. He was of the opinion that Protestants should throw the mantle of charity over the dealings of Catholics in China. He thought, too, that the publication of this catechism by the Bishop was unwise, but still Protestants should recognise Catholics as Christians, and not combat them at this time.

Not the least interesting feature of the evening was the Book-Exhibit under the direction of Mr. Tho. D. Berg, the new Book-Steward, which is a new office in the Association, and will doubtless prove a valuable help in keeping missionaries in touch with current Christian literature.

The following is the programme arranged for the Session:—

November.—Address by Dr. T. Richard on some living theme chosen by himself.

December.—Paper by Mr. J. Darroch on "The Use of Native Illustrations in Preaching."

January.—Paper by Pastor Paul Kranz on "The Life and Work of the late Dr. Ernst Faber."

February.—Paper by Mr. F. S. Brockmann, Travelling Secretary of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. on "How to retain to the Church the Services of English-speaking Native Christians."

March.—"Lessons from the Life of the late George Müller, of Bristol," by Mr. Thomas D. Begg, British and Foreign Bible Society.

April.—An evening devoted to "Women's Work;" two papers by ladies.

May.—A paper by Mr. R. E. Lewis, General Secretary of the Y.M.C.A., on "Methods of Reforms in China and their Net Results."

June.—Valedictory by the President of the Association, the Rev. R. T. Bryan, D.D.

Reports.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LD.

REPORT

for presentation to the shareholders at the twenty-first ordinary general meeting, to be held at the offices of the general agents, on Thursday, the 23rd October, 1902, at noon.

The General Agents and Consulting Committee beg to submit to the Shareholders the Final Accounts for the year 1901 and an Estimate of the present year's working to the 30th ultimo.

1901 ACCOUNT.—The result of the year's working is a credit balance of \$270,056.99, out of which, and with the approval of the Shareholders, it is proposed to pay a Dividend of 28 per cent (= \$14 per Share); to add \$50,000 to the Reserve Fund, raising the Reserve to \$1,250,000, and to carry forward the balance of \$80,056.99 to the current year's account.

1902 ACCOUNT.—This Account shows an estimated balance at credit of \$579,514.00.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE.—Since the last Meeting Mr. D. Gillies has resigned his seat and left for home, his subsequent death being a matter of great regret to the General Agents and Consulting Committee. Mr. White has also resigned his seat. To meet these vacancies Messrs. D. E. Brown and J. H. Lewis were nominated, and their appointment requires the confirmation of Shareholders. The present Members, Sir C. P. Chater, Messrs. D. E. Brown, F. Maitland, J. H. Lewis, and D. M. Moses, retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.—The Accounts have been audited by Messrs. W. H. Pott and R. Chatterton Wilcox, the latter acting in place of Mr. Fullarton Henderson, who has left the Colony. Messrs. W. H. Pott and R. Chatterton Wilcox offer themselves for re-election.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1902.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.
Statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1901.

Liabilities.

Capital Subscribed, \$2,500,000	\$
Amount paid-up, ...	500,000.00
Reserve fund, ...	1,200,000.00
Outstanding dividends, ...	6,639.00
Outstanding bonus, ...	826.85
Accounts payable, ...	134,714.22
Balance of working account, 1901	270,056.99
	\$ 2,112,237.06

Assets.

Cash, on current account with Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, ...	95,702.56
Fixed Deposits:—	
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	100,000.00
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	25,000.00
Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, ...	50,000.00
Guaranty Trust Company of New York	50,000.00
Mortgages	1,213,220.19
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited	94,000.00
Chinese Imperial Government Loan, 1886	54,102.93
United States Bonds, (4 per cent Loan, 1925)	400,000.00
Interest accrued but not yet payable	30,211.38
	\$ 2,112,237.06

WORKING ACCOUNT, 1901.

To Amount brought forward from last account	\$ 84,448.57
„ Net Premia received, less Returns and Reinsurances	1,378,129.18
„ Exchange	9,186.27
„ Interest	127,025.78
„ Transfer Fees	66.00
	\$1,598,855.80
By Losses and Claims paid, ...	\$1,114,673.19
„ Charges, including Directors', Auditors, and Survey Fees, Agents' Expenses, etc.	89,078.98
„ Commissions	125,046.64
„ Balance as above	270,056.99
	\$1,598,855.80

We have compared the above statements with the Books, Vouchers and Securities, and found the same correct.

W. HUTTON POTTS, } Auditors.
R. CHATTERTON WILCOX, }

Hongkong, 29th September, 1902.

ESTIMATE OF WORKING ACCOUNT to the 30th September, 1902.

Dr.	\$
To Premia, less Re-insurances, ...	1,137,400.00
„ Interest, received and accrued, ...	95,000.00
„ Exchange, ...	345.00
„ Transfer Fees, ...	29.00
	\$1,232,774.00
Cr.	\$
By Losses paid and outstanding, ...	488,260.00
„ Charges paid and accrued, ...	75,000.00
„ Commissions do.	90,000.00
„ Balance, ...	579,514.00
	\$1,232,774.00

E. & O. E.

Hongkong, 29th September, 1902.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

Forty-fifth report of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited (Yokohama Shokin Ginko), presented to the Shareholders at the half-yearly ordinary general meeting, held at the Head Office, Yokohama, on Wednesday, 10th September, 1902.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

GENTLEMEN,—The Directors submit to you the annexed statement of the liabilities and assets of the Bank, and Profit and Loss Account for the half-year ending June 30th, 1902.

The gross profits of the Bank for the past half-year, including yen 544,156 brought forward from last accounts, amount to yen 7,224,672, of which yen 5,259,598 have been deducted for current expenses, interest, &c., leaving a balance of yen 1,965,073.

The Directors now propose that yen 200,000 be added to the Reserve Fund, raising it to yen 8,910,000 and that yen 100,000 be put aside as special reserve to provide for the depreciation of the silver funds. From the remainder the Directors recommend a dividend at the rate of thirteen per cent per annum, which will amount to yen 780,000 on old shares and yen 390,000 on new shares, making a total of yen 1,170,000.

The balance, yen 495,073, will be carried forward to the credit of next account.

NAGATANE SOMA,
Chairman.

Head Office,
Yokohama, 10th September, 1902.

BALANCE SHEET, 30th June, 1902.

LIABILITIES.

	Yen.
Capital paid up	18,000,000
Reserve Fund	8,710,000
Reserve for doubtful debts	317,082
Reserve for new building	39,089
Reserve for depreciation of Bank's premises, properties, furniture, etc.	572,998
Deposits (Current, Fixed, etc.) ..	55,274,185
Bills payable, bills rediscounted, acceptances, and other sums due by the Bank	70,205,339
Dividends unclaimed	4,637
Amount brought forward from last Account	544,156
Net Profit for the past half-year	1,420,916
	Yen 155,088,407

ASSETS.

	Yen.
Cash Account—	
In hand	8,530,431
At Bankers	5,132,188
Investments in public securities ..	22,135,437
Bills discounted, loans, advances, etc.	39,231,315
Bills receivable and other sums due to the Bank	78,744,729
Bullion and foreign money	118,718
Bank premises, properties, furniture, etc.	1,195,586
	Yen 155,088,407

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.	Yen.
To Current Expenses, Interest, etc.	5,259,593
„ Reserve Fund	200,000
„ Reserve for silver funds	100,000
„ Dividend—	
yen 6.500 per share for 120,000 old shares = yen 780,000.00; and	1,170,000
yen 3.250 per share for 120,000 new shares = yen 390,000.00	
To Balance carried forward to next account	495,073
	Yen 7,224,672

Cr.	Yen
By Balance brought forward 31st	
Dember, 1901	544,156
" Amount of gross profits for	
the half-year ending 30th	
June, 1902	6,680,515
	Yen 7,224,672

We have examined the above Accounts in detail, with the Books and Vouchers of the Bank and the Returns from the Branches and Agencies, and find them to be correct. We have further inspected the Securities, &c., of the Bank, and also those held on account of Loans, Advances, &c., and find them all to be in accordance with the Books and Accounts of the Bank.

SHINOBU TAJIMA, } Auditors.
FUKUSABURO WATANABE, }

Amusements.

SPORT.

Shanghai Foreign Y.M.C.A. Athletic Sports.

Saturday, October 11th, 1902, (under the rules of the Amateur Athletic Association).

OFFICERS.

President:—Wm. G. Bayne, Esq., Chairman, Municipal Council.

Sewards:—R. E. Bredon, Esq., Chas. Mayne, Esq., W. G. Lay, Esq., H. de Grey, Esq., Capt. A. M. Bosragon, Count O. G. von Schlippenbach, R. M. Campbell, Esq., A. W. Danforth, Esq., R. E. Lewis, Esq., and Capt. E. G. Wright.

Judges:—W. D. Little, Esq., B. A. Clarke, Esq.

Referee:—E. C. Pearce, Esq.

Starter:—M. Collins, Esq.

Timekeepers:—J. B. Walsh, Esq., H. Sampson, Esq.

Lumpkeepers:—P. W. Mackintosh, Esq., W. G. Brown, Esq.

Tel-graphists:—M. F. Land, Esq., G. F. Lanning, Esq.

Clerks of the Course:—The Association Athletic Committee; J. W. Cameron, Esq., Chairman, A. W. Macphail, Esq., H. S. Roberton, Esq., J. A. T. Thomas, Esq., B. M. Barry, Esq., Hon. Secretary.

The gentlemen who organised the sports meeting on Saturday under the auspices of the Shanghai branch of the Y. M. C. A. must be congratulated on the success of their efforts to make athletics once more popular in Shanghai. For many years attempts have been started by small sets of individuals whose interest in sports is never lukewarm to infuse into the youth of this part of China an enthusiasm for athletics, but these attempts have invariably failed owing to feeble support and a failure to arouse public interest. But with the advent of the Y. M. C. A. this indifference to healthy emulation in the highest form of recreation has passed away, and is not too much to hope that the meeting of Saturday will be an annual event.

Blessed with the finest of weather there was nothing to interfere with the success of the meeting. A punctual start in the proceedings was made at half past twelve o'clock, rather an early hour, but necessary on account of the length of the programme. The course was well-railed off from the public, and marked by coloured flags. A pole-vauling contest opened the programme, won by Mr. A. Vernieux, who vaulted 8 feet, 6 inches. One of the best events of the day was the 120 yds. flat race, in which both the heats and the finals pro-

duced good running and excellent times, W. G. Brown winning by barely a foot from G. W. Wood in 12½secs. J. Macintosh won first prize in the throwing the hammer contest, making 73 feet, 2 inches. The one mile bicycle race was won by F. E. Schnorr in 2mins. 51secs., from a 200 yds. start. In the high jump W. O. Lancaster cleared 5 ft. 2 inches, and afterwards managed an extra two inches in an exhibition performance. The half-mile flat race was won by W. L. Gerrard, 50 yds. start, in 2mins. 12½secs., with J. G. Cowie, a scratch man, second. The time for this race was very good. The first prize presented by the members of the S. C. C. for throwing the cricket ball was secured by E. Middleton, a sturdy youngster who threw 95 yds. 2 feet with a beautifully straight throw. If the time taken was correct, the 190 yds. flat race was a remarkable performance. On the cinder track, by the first runners in the world, the 10secs. has never been beaten, except once, or twice. To do 100 yds. on a grass course by a practically untrained man, in the Far East, in 10½secs. is therefore remarkable, to use the mildest adjective. J. W. Cameron was the winner. But a great many of the times taken could not have been accurate, and we only give them as they were taken. Key put the 16 lb. shot the longest distance, 34 ft. 6 inches, and thus won first prize. Some of the best running of the afternoon was seen in the 440 yds. flat race, which was won in taking style by J. M. D. Thomas, from a five yds. start, in 56½secs. A. E. Lanning beat his competitors at the long jump, covering 16 ft. 10 inches. W. H. Winning, starting the three miles bicycle race with a gift of 200 yds. was the victor, and never encountered severe opposition. A good race between V. H. Lanning and N. B. Ramsay for the 120 yds. hurdles resulted in a win for the former, Ramsay suddenly losing his stride at the eighth hurdle. At the conclusion of this race, Miss Wright presented the three prizes, given by the ladies of Shanghai, to the successful competitors. V. H. Lanning was again successful in the 220 yds. flat race, winning in 22½secs. A most exciting finish to the one mile flat race for the Shanghai Championship occurred between J. G. Cowie and J. H. Teesdale. Teesdale led away from the start, maintaining his lead the whole distance until the last 100 yards from home, when Cowie, who had come slowly up, spurred and passed Teesdale, who lost the race by about three or four yards. It was a very plucky and determined race between the two men, and was heartily cheered. Cowie, who is a seaman on H.M.S. Pique, ran in his unstockinged feet. The time of the race was 5mins. 20secs. J. M. D. Thomas won the sack race; Brown (Recreation Club) the relay race, and W. O. Lancaster the obstacle race. J. B. Walsh, with a given lead, won the Veteran's race in 11½secs. although he was thought to be ineligible according to the conditions. The honours in the tug-of-war between teams representing the S. M. Police and H.M.S. Pique rested with the police.

During the afternoon the Town Band played a selection of music. There was a very large number of spectators present, and the way in which the officials worked to prevent a drag in the programme gave much satisfaction. Everything was over before dark, and nothing occurred to cause unpleasantness or an appeal to the referee. At the conclusion of the sports Mrs. W. G. Bayne presented the prizes to the successful competitors, and before the gathering dispersed loud cheers were given for all who had helped to make the meeting a success.

The different events were as follows:—

POLE VAULTING (OPEN).—Three Prizes, presented by the Merchants of Shanghai.

A. Vernieux	1
S. M. Wallace	2
H. Veitch	0
H. E. Gibson	0

As there were only 4 competitors—only 2 prizes.

Gibson dropped out at 6' 6". At 7ft., the other 3 all cleared. At 7' 6" all 3 cleared at first attempt. At 8ft. Vernieux touched, but got over at first attempt as did Wallace. Veitch failed at first two attempts but cleared well at third.

At 8' 6" Vernieux cleared well at first attempt, but the pole carried the bar. He cleared well at third attempt and took 1st prize.

At fifth attempt Wallace cleared and so took 2nd prize, Veitch failing.

120 Yards Flat Race (Open).—Three Prizes, presented by the Merchants of Shanghai.

First Heat.

G. W. Wood	1
J. M. D. Thomas	2
J. Gregory	0
F. Sampson	0
G. T. Symons	0
A. E. Lanning	0

Second Heat.

W. G. Brown	1
A. Vernieux	2
H. R. Staff	0
E. Middleton	0
J. M. C. Gutierrez	0
D. E. Donnelly	0
H. B. Ollerdersen	0

The 1st and 4th heats were run together as only 6 were turning out in the two heats. A good race between 1st and 2nd. Thomas winning by 1ft from Wood in 12½secs.

The 2nd heat and 3rd heat were also run together. It was Brown's race all the way and he won comfortably by a good yard from Vernieux in 12½secs.

120 YARDS FLAT RACE, Final.

W. G. Brown	1
G. W. Wood	2
A. Vernieux	3

It was a splendid race between Brown and Wood for 1st place, the former winning by a foot, with Vernieux close up third. Time, 12½secs.

THROWING THE HAMMER (OPEN).—Three Prizes, presented by Professional Men of Shanghai.

J. Macintosh	1
A. W. Macphail	2
W. G. Brown	3
J. W. Cameron	0
M. Kingston	0
J. Macdonald	0
P. Thornton	0

In this, the hammer caused some dissatisfaction, having no handle—simply a rope. Macintosh threw in far the best style and took 1st prize with a throw of 73 ft. 2 in.; Macphail was 2nd with 69 ft. 6 in.; and Brown was third with 69 ft. 2 in.

ONE MILE BICYCLE RACE (HANDICAP).—Two Prizes, presented by the Race Club of Shanghai.

F. E. Schnorr, 200 yards ...	1
B. M. Barry, 100 yards ...	2
W. H. Winning, scratch ...	3
J. P. D. Griffin, 150 yards ...	0
W. J. Turnbull, 175 yards ...	0

1st lap—Schnorr—Turnbull—Griffin—Barry—Winning.

2nd lap—Schnorr—Turnbull—Barry—Griffin—Winning.

3rd lap—Schnorr—Barry—Turnbull—Winning—Griffin.

Finish—1st Schnorr—by 50 yds.

2nd Barry—by do.

3rd Winning—many lengths.

Time, 2 mins. 51 secs.

HIGH JUMP.—Three Prizes, presented by the Bankers of Shanghai.

W. O. Lancaster	1
A. E. Lanning	2
J. M. C. Gutierrez.....	3
T. Sayle	0
H. B. Ollerdesen	0
J. M. D. Thomas	0
C. Keay	0
N. B. Ramsay	0
H. R. Staff	0
C. Jorge	0
J. Gregory	0

At 4' 6" Syle, Thomas, Keay, Staff and Jorge dropped out.

At 4' 8" Ollerdesen failed.

At 4' 9" Lancaster, Lanning and Gutierrez only left in.

At 4' 10" all three cleared, Gutierrez at the 3rd attempt.

At 4' 11" Gutierrez failed.

Result:—1st Lancaster 5' 4"
2nd Lanning 5' 3"
3rd Gutierrez 4' 10"

Lancaster jumped beautifully throughout, with a very easy style.

HALF MILE FLAT RACE (OPEN HANDICAP).—First Prize presented by Hung Chong & Co., Second and Third presented by the Merchants of Shanghai.

W. L. Gerard, 50 yards ...	1
J. G. Cowie, scratch	2
H. F. Landers, 35 yards ...	3
J. H. Logan, scratch	0
J. Gregory, 15 yards	0
M. Kingston, 20 yards	0
G. T. Symons, 25 yards	0
J. A. T. Thomas, 30 yds ...	0
J. A. Brand, ...	0
E. Quelch, 35 yards	0
B. A. Birchall, 40 yards	0
D. E. Donnelly, ...	0
C. Jorge, 50 yards	0
H. E. Gibson, ...	0

Gerard led throughout and won by many yards. Cowie caught up his men in fine style and took 2nd place from Landers about 20 yds. from the post. Landers was 3rd and Gregory 4th.—Time, 2 mins. 12½ secs.

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.—Three Prizes, presented by the Shanghai Cricket Club.

E. Middleton	1
J. W. Cameron	2
P. Lancaster	3
H. B. Ollerdesen	0
W. F. Hamlin	0
J. S. V. C. Morrison	0
D. E. Donnelly	0

The first prize for this event was won by E. Middleton, who threw the ball 95 yds. 2 feet, no one else approaching such a distance.

100 YARDS FLAT RACE (Y. M. C. A. CHAMPIONSHIP).—First Prize presented by the Y. M. C. A., Second and Third presented by the Merchants.

1st and 2nd Heat.

F. Sampson	1
E. Middleton	1
H. R. Staff	3
J. M. D. Thomas	0
T. Sayle	0
J. M. C. Gutierrez.....	0

A splendid race, resulting in a dead heat between Middleton and Sampson in 11 secs. dead.

3rd and 4th Heat.

A. E. Lanning	1
J. Cameron	1
J. Gregory	0
H. B. Ollerdesen	0

Another splendid race, resulting in another dead heat—between Lanning and Cameron—in precisely the same time.—11 secs.

ONE HUNDRED YARDS FLAT RACE (Y. M. C. A. CHAMPIONSHIP).—Final.

A splendid start, but Cameron got best away being very quick and won by 3 yards. Time, 10½ secs.

1st.—J. W. Cameron.
2nd.—A. E. Lanning.
3rd.—F. A. Sampson.

PUTTING THE 16 LBS. SHOT.—Two Prizes presented by the Merchants of Shanghai.

C. Keay	1
A. W. Macphail	2
J. W. Cameron	0
W. O. Lancaster	0
J. M. D. Thomas	0

C. Keay won, putting the shot 31 ft. 6 inches, a most excellent performance. Macphail came second, covering 30 ft. 10 inches.

440 YARDS FLAT RACE (OPEN HANDICAP).—Three Prizes, presented by the Freeman's of Shanghai.

J. M. D. Thomas, 5 yards 1	
A. Vernieux, 10 yards ...	2
M. Kingston	3
J. G. Cowie, scratch	0
J. M. C. Gutierrez, scratch	0
J. A. Brand, 10 yds	0
H. V. Veitch, 8 yards	0
J. A. T. Thomas, 10 yards..	0
A. W. Macphail, 10 yards..	0
D. E. Donnelly, 10 yards..	0
J. P. D. Griffin, 10 yards..	0
G. Villas, 10 yards	0
T. Sayle, 15 yards	0
C. Jorge, 25 yards	0

Kingston, penalised a yard for a false start, quickly began to pass his men, and at ½ distance had drawn out with a clear lead of Vernieux and the rest in a bunch. At the corner Thomas made a splendid spurt and carried the tape a foot in front of Vernieux. Kingston only managed to secure third place.—Time, 56½ secs.

LONG JUMP.—First Prize presented by the Insurance Companies, Second Prize presented by Messrs. Brewer & Co.

A. E. Lanning	1
H. B. Ollerdesen	2
F. Sampson	3
N. B. Ramsay	0
C. Jorge	0

Lanning jumped 16 ft. 10 in., and Ollerdesen secured second place with 16 ft. 8½ in. Sampson was third with 16 ft. 8 inches.

THREE MILES BICYCLE RACE (OPEN HANDICAP).—Three Prizes, presented by the Insurance Companies of Shanghai.

W. H. Winning, 200 yds..	1
Stote, 350 yards	2
W. J. Turnbull, 350 yds..	3
C. Barthel, Scratch	0
C. Klinck, 250 yards.....	0
P. Macquillan, 350 yards ..	0
P. Thornton, 350 yards ...	0
J. P. D. Griffin, 450 yards.	0
B. A. Birchall, 450 yds ...	0

Winning was well with his men at the end of ¾ of a mile. Then Stote and he rode together until the last lap, when Winning sprinted and won anyhow.

Time, 9 mins. 34 secs.

120 YARDS HURDLE RACE.—Three Prizes, presented by the Ladies of Shanghai. Presentation by Miss Wright.

The three heats were run off in one. V. H. Lanning passed Ramsay at the eighth hurdle and came home first.

V. H. Lanning	1
N. B. Ramsay	2
A. W. Macphail	3
J. M. C. Gutierrez.....	0
H. R. Staff	0

Time, 17½ secs.

220 YARDS FLAT RACE (HANDICAP).—Three Prizes, presented by the Fire men of Shanghai.

V. H. Lanning, Scratch ...	1
E. Middleton, 3 Yards.....	2
D. E. Donnelly, 5 yards ...	3
A. E. Lanning, Scratch ...	0
J. W. Cameron, Scratch ...	0
J. A. Brand, 3 yards	0
J. M. D. Thomas, 6 Yards	0
A. W. Macphail, 8 Yards...	0
F. E. Schnorr, 15 yards ...	0
B. A. Birchall, ...	0

Time, 22½ secs.

V. H. Lanning established splendid time for this race, which he did in 22½ secs. E. Middleton and Donnelly were second and third.

ONE MILE FLAT RACE (SHANGHAI CHAMPIONSHIP).—Three Prizes, presented by the Members of the Shanghai Race Club.

J. G. Cowie	1
J. H. Teesdale	2
C. R. Graham	3
H. B. Emerson	0
J. Dee	0
M. Kingston	0
H. F. Landers	0
H. Quelch	0
G. T. Symons	0
J. H. Logan	0
J. Gregory	0

This race was one of the best events of the afternoon. There were nine starters, and Teesdale led away from the mark keeping his lead till the turn home of the last lap. Cowie, who came up with fine judgment, was followed closely by Graham. The distance between Cowie and Teesdale was gradually lessened until the last corner of the last lap when Cowie, running magnificently in bare feet, passed Teesdale with a rush, and came in first by about four yards. Graham was third. Time, 5 mins. 20 secs.

SACK RACE, OVER HURDLES.—First Prize presented by the Merchants of Shanghai, Second and Third presented by the Brokers of Shanghai.

J. M. D. Thomas	1
T. Sayle	2
W. O. Lancaster	3
B. A. Birchall	0
F. Sampson	0
A. Herzberg	0
G. T. Symons	0
C. Jorge	0
A. W. Macphail	0
D. E. Donnelly	0
J. S. V. C. Morrison	0
W. F. Hamlin	0
N. F. Miller	0
N. B. Ramsay	0

Won by about a yard.

440 YARDS RELAY RACE (Open) Prizes presented by the Merchant of Shanghai.

- 1.—Shanghai Recreation Club team.
- 2.—DeLuge
- 3.—Shanghai Cricket Club

The Recreation Club team gained a good lead in the early stages, and when Brown took the flag at the last post he was able to improve the position still better and come in an easy winner. The Y. M. C. A. also entered a team. The time (45½ secs.) was excellent. The members of the winning team were T. Veitch, S. Wallace, A. Vernieux and W. G. Brown.

Time, 45½ secs.

OBSTACLE RACE.—Three Prizes, presented by the Imperial Maritime Customs Staff.

W. O. Lancaster	1
N. B. Ramsay	2
F. E. Schnorr	3
J. A. T. Thomas	0
H. B. Ollerdesen	0
D. E. Donnelly	0
V. H. Lanning	0
E. Middleton	0
H. F. Landers	0
F. Sampson	0
J. S. V. C. Morrison	0
H. R. Staff	0

The obstacles included the climbing of scaffolding, crowding under low horizontal poles and powdered canvass, and through barrels. Lancaster won easily.

VETERANS' RACE.—Three Prizes, presented by the Merchants of Shanghai, post entries only.

The conditions were that competitors should be resident ten years in Shanghai and be over 40 years of age. One yard handicap was allowed for each year of age.

J. B. Walsh	1
W. G. Lay	2
E. C. Pearce	3
H. W. Cave	0
J. W. Gande	0
W. Campbell	0
L. E. Waller	0

TUG OF WAR.—Prizes presented by the Merchants of Shanghai.

S. M. Police r. H. M. S. Pique. The Police, strong, sturdy fellows, had no difficulty in hauling their opponents over the line, winning easily. No other team had the courage to try conclusions with them.

Shooting.

THE INTER-COMPANY CHALLENGE SHIELD.

The fifty-second competition for the Inter-Company Challenge Shield was fired between "B" Company, challengers, and the Artillery, holders, on Thursday morning last. The challenge was 9 men a side, lowest score counting out, at 700 and 800 yards ranges.

Both teams had had good opportunity for practice, and "B" Company had worked well and hard to wrench the shield from the holders, but the changeable light and consequent variations in elevation, coupled with a wind veering from 10 to 2 o'clock, made average scoring almost out of the question, and the result of this match, a win by 5 points for the Artillery, was more due to the challengers' bad luck than to the victors' good scoring.

At 700 yards "B" Company had an advantage of 4 points, but at the longer range the Artillery recovered their lost ground and gained 4 points, making the aggregate scores, with nine men, equal, with the Artillery the higher total at 800 yards. Lowest scores had to be counted out, and though it may appear anomalous, had "B" Company's lowest score been lower—in other words, had they made less by six points—they would have won the match, from which it would appear that the worst aggregate won!

Gunner Lynch made highest score, with 64, for the Artillery; while Sergeant McDowell topped "B" Company's list with 62. The wooden spoon fell to Q. M. S. Bourke, which was as much a surprise to other competitors as it must have been to him.

Colonel Mackenzie acted as umpire during the match, and also very kindly kept the registers.

The scores are appended.

ARTILLERY.

	700	800	Tl.
Gun. Lynch	33	31	64
Sergt. Wilson	32	27	59
Corpl. Mackintosh	26	29	55
Gun. Richards	28	27	55
„ McCann	25	28	53
Sergt. Arthur	30	23	53
Capt. Marshall	30	22	52
Q. M. S. Bourke	23	23	46
B. S. M. Mellows	26	10	36*
Total	253	220	473

"A" COMPANY.

	Tl.
Sergt. MacDowell	30 32 62
Priv. Sandys	28 31 59
„ Peace	30 25 55
„ Mansfield	24 29 53
Corpl. C. Hill	30 23 53
Corpl. Hulbert	24 27 51
Cdt. Trueman	30 20 50
Priv. Hill	31 18 49
Lieut. Thomas	30 11 41*
Total	257 216 473

* Counted out.

The wins on the shield to date are:—	
Artillery	29
"B" Company	10
"A"	8
Light Horse	1
Gunnery	2
"C" Company	2
	52

Shooting—"B" Company, S. V. C.

The October competition in "B" Company for the monthly cups in classes A and B took place last Saturday morning, the 11th inst., at 6.30 a.m.; ranges 500 and 700 yards. The morning was good for shooting there being a good light, and a breeze that was blowing fairly steadily.

In Class A, Corpl. A. Hill wins the Cup for the second time with a score of 58, less 2 points handicap=56 points net score. Private C. Hill wins the "B" Class cup outright, having placed three wins to his credit against this cup. Score=62 less 4 points handicap=58 points net. The following is the return of the scores over 40:—

"A" Class.

	500 Yards.	700 Yards.	Total.	Handicap.	Net Score.
Corpl. A. Hill	25	33=58	—	2=56	
Sergt. I. J. Mansfield	31	31=52	—	0=52	
Lt. H. R. H. Thomas	27	28=55	—	4=51	
Capt. T. E. Trueman	30	30=60	—	10=50	
Priv. G. Peace	30	30=60	—	10=50	
Corpl. F. Hulbert	24	22=46	—	0=46	
Priv. F. W. Fowler	18	27=45	—	0=45	
Sergt. J. MacDowell	30	21=51	—	10=41	

"B" Class.

Priv. C. Hill	30	32=62	—	4=58	
„ H. E. Sandys	30	29=59	—	2=57	
„ T. Turner	16	28=44	—	0=44	

CUSTOMS COMPANY, S.V.C.

The Company's Monthly Cups were shot for on Sunday, the 12th instant. Pte. McGlashan won "A" Class Cup for the first time with a score of 60. In class "B" Pte. White headed the list with a total of 53. The following were the highest scores:—

	400 yds.	500 yds.	net total.
Pte. McGlashan	32	28	60
Sgt. Kidd	29	32	* 58
Pte. Raeburn	33	30	† 58
Sgt. Child	31	30	† 55
Pte. Roberts	28	26	54
Lt. Bruce	28	26	* 51
Pte. Armour	29	24	* 50

† Handicapped 5 points.

* 3 points.

Rowing Notes.

The Scotch eight went out for the first time in a light boat on Tuesday evening. Their hard and continuous work in the heavy boats during the previous two or three weeks had done them a lot of good, which was at once shown when they were

transferred to the lighter craft. They went some distance, and the boat occasionally rolled a good deal, but on the way home the rowing was very steady. Stroke has lots of beef behind him, and he should lengthen out his stroke and put more life into it. Six lets his slide run away with him, and does not grip the water at the beginning. Five is a very strong oarsman but he does not get forward enough, and is consequently too short. Four is very weak in his knowledge of the use of his slide, and three is not working as he ought to. Two and bow row short and deep, and require a great deal of attention. But changes for the better have been made almost nightly, and it is quite probable that in a week or ten days the defects now noticeable in the rowing will have disappeared.

On Wednesday night they were nearly swamped by a big wave from a passing passenger launch, owned by one of the local Japanese shipping companies. The wave broke right over them, half filling the boat with water, and drenching everybody to the skin. Protest against the selfish thoughtlessness of the people in charge of these launches seem to have no effect. Henceforth part of the revenue of the Club should be set on one side for the purchase of bombs, of a light and portable nature, each cox to take a supply with him every night and destroy all such things as steamships, launches, boats, and big fish, which imperil him and his crew.

The Irish have had a serious set-back in losing their stroke, Mr. E. T. Byrne, who is leaving Shanghai for America to-morrow on business. The crew were in capital form, and the disappointment felt was all the more keen in that the departure of Mr. Byrne was not for one moment anticipated by anyone. On Tuesday night the crew were out with Mr. P. L. Byrne as stroke, and the Rev. G. W. Walshe, who had not rowed since last Autumn, rowing number two. The crew were very badly arranged, and this accounted in some degree for the manner in which the boat rolled. On Wednesday night and yesterday Mr. Parkhill stroked the boat, and the crew included M. Chapeaux, who acted as a substitute. Though the boat went much better than on the previous night the improvement could not call for much congratulation. Bow side was bad, and every man hurried his work too much. It will be some time before the demoralisation caused by the change of stroke is dissipated. In the meantime, Mr. Wollom, who is giving his valuable services as waterman to the crew, will not appoint a stroke until he has seen who is the best man for such a position. Mr. L. E. P. Jones has been elected captain of the crew, and I think he will make a worthy successor to his predecessor. At any rate he is sure of loyalty and support.

Several members of the German crew have been down with illness since last week, and the eight has therefore not made an appearance on the river. But the four is going strongly each day. I hope the Germans will have better luck next week.

STRETCHER.

The end of last week was marked by a state of quiescence in the boat-house. Men were idle, either quietly resting or taking part in the sports, in view of the few final days of training that remain before the Regatta, which is fixed for Tuesday and Wednesday, the 21st and 22nd October. The eights remain in much the same condition as they were a week ago, and have not improved at the pace their coxes would like to contemplate.

The English are weak in skill and stamina on the bow side, and want enthusiasm. The stroke is good, but he must have better support accorded him if the boat is to win, and this can only be brought about by a slight rearrange-

ment of the boat. The present bow rows short and deep, and has not had the necessary training and experience to competently fill that difficult position. J. M. D. Thomas would be more satisfactory there, for he has both the strength and the experience. An eight, it must have been the Germans, went out yesterday morning, and seen from the shore appeared to be going well. With illness an enemy vanquished the crew will, I think, hold their own in the fight for first place.

The Irish were still in a state of indecision about their stroke on Friday, but a meeting of the "bosses" was held on Saturday morning before the departure of Mr. E. T. Byrne for America, and something definite was in all probability arrived at as to who is to act as stroke. During the week the crew have a lot of leeway to make up, and must endeavour to regain that sense of "in touch with one another" which so happily characterised them before their late stroke left the boat. As she is going now the boat will never come in first. Last week stroke did not keep his head, and the excitement spread through the crew. The slide went forward too quickly, and there was consequently a distressing roll which, in rough water, would prove fatal to success.

The Scotch eight improve every day, but some of the men are sadly deficient in knowledge of how to use their strength. Mr. C. Murray Adamson occupies cox's seat each night, and has done a great deal to help the crew forward. Whatever success they may have at the Regatta will be due in a large measure to his advice and teaching.

All the international and hong fours are going well, and there is little to choose between them. The races in which these boats take part will be very, very keen and close, and it is difficult even to point to a possible winner. But of course a week makes a lot of difference to the possible result. One good crew may go to pieces from overtraining, while another, not so good, may come forward with leaps and bounds in a few days and be in perfect condition for carrying off the prize on the fateful day.

The other evening one of the new light fours went out for the first time. The crew were:—

Bow—G. W. Wood.

2—H. D. Parkhill.

3—P. L. Byrne.

Stroke—E. T. B. rne.

Cox—Ah Pah-sing.

It was some time before the four became accustomed to the new style of sliding seat. The boat rolled giddily, and caused sea sickness to those on board. Said Ah Pah-sing, commenting on the latest specimen of English boat building, "B'long allee same sampan. Too muchee loll, makee clew too muchee vanchee die."

The scullers are out and about the river all day and every day, but the names of the probable winners at the Regatta can be spotted with no more certainty than those of the winning eights or fours. Dr. Denhard, however, ought to win whatever he enters for. He is one of the strongest scullers who ever appeared on the river.

STRETCHER.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."—If the blood is laden with impurities it spreads disease as it circulates through the organs of the human body—Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Kidneys, Brain. Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

Correspondence.

THE SOCIAL QUESTION AGAIN.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Some months ago a questioner wrote through your columns, asking to hear something from the other side of our Social Question. I have long been convinced that there was no other side to the question and that there was no one here so corrupt as to attempt a justification of the present state of affairs in Shanghai. Now, after the elapse of so long a time and no answer, my conviction has grown in strength and surety. The powers that be allow this state of things to exist because it may be too much trouble to institute measures to rectify it, but I do not think that they would try and justify the lack of attention that they have given to the matter.

Notwithstanding a good many questionable things done here, one has to admit that there is a public conscience in Shanghai which once awakened I will act. I suppose that this debilitating climate affects us, and as long as things move along fairly smoothly, we are willing to let our consciences lie at rest, and shut our eyes to things that we ought to have them open to. It is not always most convenient to have too tender consciences; but I believe there are consciences here, and I am hopeful that they will awaken before long to right the great wrong in our midst.

I do not doubt that the rents of Chinese houses are greatly enhanced by the numbers of outcasts in Shanghai, but it seems to me to be very poor business sense to rest one's finances on so insecure a foundation. There will be more loss to the community in the lowered moral tone of the rising generation, occasioned by such a school of vice, than any present monetary value could balance.

There is a good deal written and spoken about education these days, Mr. Editor, and I am in favour of giving the Chinese all that we can. Your timely leader of the 28th July was right to the point. The Shanghai Municipality could not inaugurate a better business venture than such a system of Graded Schools as you propose. It would be an investment that would yield an unfailing revenue. You referred in your leader to Mr. Addis's admirable address at the Educational Association. I think that he showed most clearly that the establishing of schools in Shanghai was not a sentimental notion, but the best business sense possible. The interests of commerce could only be forwarded by inculcating, through our schools, the coming generation of our Chinese population with the principles of knowledge, justice, and morality.

But beyond this, it has occurred to me that there is also an education that comes outside our schools, and I am afraid that, unless something can be done, the school of vice in our midst will overcome much of the good that we hope to do in our schools. The intellectual man may be developed while the moral man becomes a mass of corruption. I submit that this evil will make a greater impress on the character of our young men than all the text books and lectures in our schools, and that would be very poor business indeed. While we should strive to have schools, we should not forget what a powerful educating factor, for good or evil, our public and social institutions are. For miles around, Shanghai is known for its vice, and it is the one object of the youth to come and sow wild

oats and the one purpose of his elders to keep off that evil day as long as possible.

I am not so visionary as to suppose that we can make our community righteous through legislation, it takes a higher and mightier force; but cannot we make conditions better? Cannot the powers of evil be controlled in a small measure and can we not give the higher powers a freer field in which to work? The medical world is coming to see more and more that, with the exception of some few specifics, medicine does not cure disease, but only creates conditions or removes obstacles, so that nature may do her work. So it seems to me that some legislation might be enacted that would give the Power that works for righteousness a better chance in Shanghai. I am no Solomon and do not suggest any method but would urge the powers that be to do something. Let not the impression be made that we care nothing for the present state of things. Even if some mistakes are made at first, let an honest effort be made to reform. We are not looking for the millennium to come all of a sudden, neither do we expect to see Shanghai made perfect in a decade; but the public has a right to expect the authorities to set themselves squarely against such an evil and not allow it to flaunt itself before the public eye and run riot as it does. I believe that we have as efficient a police service as any city in the home land; but it is too much to expect them to keep the nights from being entirely free of hideous noises, when no regulation whatever is put upon this devilish trade. These women are allowed to set up shop anywhere (a row would certainly be made if a den was set up on the Bubbling Well Road) and so it is an almost impossible task to keep them from soliciting in the streets; though I must say that the Inspector of our District has done a most commendable work in diminishing this. Even licensing in order to regulate, though repugnant to some, would be preferable to our present state.

Mr. Editor, there is a God ruling in righteousness above and He is surely going to bring about a day of reckoning for all that is now being allowed in Shanghai. We may shut our eyes to the evil and pass our days in comfortable repose; but He is going to awaken us with a shock one of these days.

I am, etc.,
W. B. B.

9th October.

A PROTEST FROM SATURDAY'S TIME-KEEPERS.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

DEAR SIR,—In your report of the Y.M.C.A. Sports held on Saturday afternoon last, you make the following statement:—

"If the time taken was correct, the 100 yds. flat race was a remarkable performance. On the cinder track, by the first runners in the world, the 10 secs. has never been beaten, except once, or twice. To do 100 yds. on a grass course by a practically untrained man, in the Far East, in 10 2/5 secs. is therefore remarkable, to use the mildest adjective. J.-W. Cameron was the winner. But a great many of the times taken could not have been accurate, and we only give them as they were taken."

This is a distinct slur on the official time-keepers who are, after all, the only ones in a position to take correct times under the circumstances, as they invariably arrange with the starter on a signal from him, and are the only ones allowed to

stand where they can best get the time. Outsiders take the time, but are invariably more interested in "who wins" than on "the clock," and therefore are not likely to be as correct as the official time-keeper, who never knows who wins, but is very likely to have the correct time.

Where does the remarkable come in as regards Saturday's sport? I append a statement of record times as against these done on Saturday.

	Record.	Saturday.
Hurdles.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
100 Yards.....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
150 Yards.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
220 Yards.....	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
1/4 Mile	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
1/2 Mile	153 $\frac{1}{2}$	212 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 Mile.....	4 17	5 29

The quarter-mile winner on Saturday received 5 yards start, and the half-a-mile winner 50 yards.

The above are 1901 records according to Whitaker's, and may be accepted as correct.

All of Saturday's performances have been beaten in Shanghai before, with perhaps one exception, the 220 yards. The time was certainly very good, but you must not overlook the fact that it was done by one of the fleetest runners Shanghai has ever seen, under exceptional circumstances (a strong breeze behind nearly all the way, and a very fast course).

The remarkable 100 yards, viz., 10 3/5, (not 10 2/5 as you report) has been beaten in Shanghai and Hongkong times out of number. Brown has been reported as doing it in 10 secs. dead. A match between V. H. Lanning and Brown might open your eyes, and we are willing to bet that given the same fine day and course as there was on Saturday, the 10 3/5 then done will be beaten.

We are, etc.,

THE "OFFICIAL" TIME KEEPER,

J. B. WALSH.

HECTOR W. SAMPSON.

13th October.

Miscellaneous.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

(BY TELEGRAPH FROM PEKING.)

(SPECIALLY TRANSLATED FOR THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.")

7th October.

(1) Chang Chih-tung is appointed Acting Viceroy of the Liangkang provinces, vice Liu K'un-yi deceased. Chang Chih-tung is commanded to proceed with the utmost haste to Nanking. His post of Viceroy of Hukuang provinces is given pro tem. to Tuan Fang (Manchu), Governor of Hupeh.

(2) Chou Hao is appointed Provincial Treasurer of Chinese Turkistan; his post of Provincial Judge of Chihli is hereby given to Yang Shih-hsiang, whose post of Taotai of the Tunz-Yung Intendancy of Chihli is given to Wang Sui-Kao.

(3) Decree of Empress Dowager expressing deep regret at receipt of news of the death of Viceroy Liu K'un-yi. He is created a Baron of the Empire, which title is to be handed down to his posterity, and granted the posthumous honour of Grand Preceptor of the Heir Apparent. A grant of Tls 3 000 is further ordered to be given for funeral expenses, and also an Imperial sacrifice, which the Tartar General of Nanking is commanded to perform on behalf of the Emperor. The posthumous designation of "Chung Ch'eng"—Loyal and Sincere—is given him, which is to be inscribed on a tablet and placed in the temple of Faithful and Good Minis-

ters, in Peking. When his remains are taken to his native city for burial the authorities en route are commanded to place themselves at the service of the family of the deceased statesman. Viceroy Chang Chih-tung is also commanded to find out how many sons and grandsons the late Viceroy had, so that due Imperial favour may be bestowed on them in recognition of the loyal services of their late parent and grandsire.

8th October.

(1) Ying Sing (Manchu) is appointed Inspector-General of the troops detailed to patrol the precincts of the summer palace and the three lakes.

(2) Liang Tai is appointed Lieutenant-General of the Bordered Blue Banner Corps organisation.

(3) Wang Ming-tê is appointed prefect of Yochoufu, Hunan province.

(4) Chuang Shan and Tsêng Ch'ung (Manchus) are appointed Comptrollers-General of the Imperial Household Department.

(5) Decree notifying that the Emperor will personally proceed to sacrifice at the Imperial Ancestral Hall on the 1st day of the 10th month (31st October), and appointing a number of officers of the Court who shall sacrifice at the minor altars on behalf of his Majesty.

(6) Decree expressing regret at receipt of news of the death of Wen Shih (Manchu), Lieutenant-General of the Bordered Blue Banner Corps organisation, and granting the usual posthumous honours and privileges due to an officer of his rank.

9th October.

(1) Wen Hsü, (Manchu), second class secretary of the Four Treasure Vaults, is appointed Director of the R-mount Office of the Imperial Household Department.

(2) Ting Ch'eng, (Manchu) is appointed special examiner of the M.A. competitions in Honan province, and Ching Fang-ch'ang, vice-examiner of same.

(3) With reference to an appeal made to us this morning by a certain P'eng T'ze for justice, we hereby command Tê Shou, Acting Viceroy of the Two Kuanz, and Li Hsing-jui, Governor of Kuangtung, to investigate the matter, and further that the Board of Punishments forward the applicant to Canton to bear witness.

(4) Ordering the arrest and trial by the Governor of Ch'ingki of the gaolwarden of Yünnan sub-prefecture in said province, for allowing the escape from prison of an important condemned criminal. The sub-prefect of Yünnan is ordered to be handed to the Board of Civil appointments for determination of a penalty.

(5) T'ê T'u-ch'eng (Mongol) is appointed Acting Senior Vice-President of the Board of Works in addition to his other duties.

10th October.

(1) The usual decree expressing regret at receipt of news of death of an official, in this case, Ming An (Manchu), Lieutenant-General of the Bordered Blue Banner Corps.

(2) Wang Sui-kao is appointed Salt Commissioner of the Ch'anglu district of Chihli province.

(3) Yang Tsung-lien, Salt Commissioner of the Ch'anglu district of Chihli province, is hereby ordered to resign his post. He is promoted to be Metropolitan expectant officer of the 3rd rank and appointed Director-in-Chief of the Shun'ien and Chihli arsenals and cotton spinning and weaving factories.

(4) Shai Yü (Manchu) is appointed Director of the Imperial Equipage Department.

(5) En Shu is appointed Director of the Imperial Mews.

(6) P'u Hsing is appointed Lieutenant-General of the Bordered Blue Banner Corps and his post of Lieutenant-General of the Blue Mongol Banner Corps is hereby given to Sung Shou.

11th October.

(1) Ch'ên Ch'i-t'ai is appointed Taotai of the Tunz-Yung Intendancy of Chihli province. His post of Taotai of the Yen-Tung Intendancy of Yunnan province is given to Hsing Lu (Manchu).

(2) Ho Yua-pin is appointed Taotai of Chungking, Sz-chuan province. Liu Chen-yuan is appointed Taotai of the Chi-Nau-Kan-Ning Intendancy of Kiangsi province.

(3) As Sung Shou (Manchu) is at present acting Governor of Jehu, his post of Lieutenant-General of the Blue Mongol Banner Corps is hereby temporarily given to Hsiang Nien (Manchu).

12th October.

Decree commanding that Chinese Military graduates of the highest grade (Shih-wei), which entitles them to be embodied in the personal bodyguard regiment of the Emperor, shall be divided into three classes and sent to the military academies of the Peiyang and Hanyang Administrations to study for the space of three years the modern science of war and strategy, so as to fit them for commissions in the newly formed foreign-modelled armies of the Empire. Those whose intelligence and ability shall prove to be too dull to be of any future use are to be dismissed the service and sent to their homes. Imperial Clansmen and Bannermen of the above-noted military Shih-wei degree shall remain in Peking and take over the duties of Imperial bodyguardsmen entirely to themselves.

NOTES ON NATIVE AFFAIRS.

9th October.

The Successor to the Liangkang Viceroyalty.

As will be learnt from the Imperial decree above Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, of the Hukuang provinces, has been appointed to the acting Viceroyship of the Liangkang provinces. In spite of this, however, owing to the peculiar circumstances governing these important provinces, where nine-tenths of the troops garrisoning them are natives of Hunan province, the consensus of opinion amongst the mandarinates is that Viceroy Chang Chih-tung will not hold this latest appointment of his more than for a few months, owing to the fact of his being a native of Chihli province—Nanp'hsien, Tientsin prefecture—and not a Hunanese. It is thought here that Viceroy Chang Chih-tung will remain at Nanking only so long as will enable H.E. Wei Kuang-tao, of the Yunnan-Kuichow Viceroyalty, to settle his affairs in the South, hand over his seals of his Viceroyship to a successor, pay a flying visit to Peking for the all-necessary Imperial audience, and then come to Nanking as the substantive successor of the late Viceroy. With reference to the four persons, namely, Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, of the Hukuang provinces, and Wei Kuang-tao, of the Yun-Kwei provinces, Governors Ni-h Chih kwei, of Anhui, and En Shou (Manchu), of Kiangsu, recommended by the late Viceroy Liu K'un-yi in his death-bed farewell memorial to the Emperor and Empress Dowager, the recommendations may be explained as follows:—Chang Chih-tung: because he is nearest to Nanking and would do it, fill temporarily the gap made by the late Viceroy's demise; En Shou, Governor of Kiangsu: because he is a Manchu and it is the policy among high officials of Chinese birth in cases like the present always to add a Manchu or two to one's list of recommendations so as to "give face" to the ruling race even if such appointments were practically impossible.

Chang and En are therefore, properly speaking, out of the race. The choice therefore, should fall either upon Viceroy Wei Kuang-tao or Governor Nieh Chin-kwei. It is known Governor Nieh has had so far no experience of military matters during his official life; furthermore he has just been promoted to the more lucrative post of Governor of Chekiang vice Jen Taw-yung. These circumstances, therefore, also put Governor Nieh out of the race. We have now only Viceroy Wei Kuang-tao left. This official fulfils all the conditions requisite for the post of substantive Viceroy of the Liangkang provinces: he is first and foremost a Hunanese; he has considerable experience in active military service, having served with conspicuous distinction, under the late Marquis Tso Tsung-t'ang, in suppressing the Great Mahomedan rebellion in Kansu in the seventies, eventually aiding in the reconquest of Chinese Turkestan. In 1894/5, while holding the post of Governor of Chinese Turkestan, he suppressed the formidable Mahomedan rising which had again involved Kansu province at that time. Finally, with the death of the late Viceroy Liu, Wei Kuang-tao is now the de facto head of the Siang Army, some 15,000 of which he has, at present, with him in Yunnan, having been taken down south by him in 1901 when he was transferred from the Shen-Kan Viceroyship, in order that he and his Hunanese should avoid the notorious Tung Fu-hsiang and his Kansu savages, as between them there happened to be a blood feud arising out of some dispute during the Mahomedan rising of 1894/5. Wei Kuang-tao was therefore the true choice of the late Viceroy Liu K'un-yi, as he is doubtless also that of the numerous corps of the Siang Army, whose voice would seem to control the present day politics of the Central and Eastern provinces of China. If a man hailing from some other province than Hunan expects to hold the seals of the Liangkang Viceroyalty for more than, say, one year, he would have to exterminate the Kolao Hui society first, and that means also the 200,000 or so "braves" of the Siang Army, which would bring about such a sanguinary upheaval of the Chinese Empire that loss of independence would probably be the result.

10th October.

The Viceroyalty of the Two Kuang.

A dispatch from Canton from a reliable source states that it is expected that H.E. Li Hsing-jui, who only recently was transferred from the Governorship of Kiangsi to the Governorship of Kuangtung to take the place of the Manchou Governor Tsé Shou, promoted Acting Viceroy of the Two Kuang provinces, vice H.E. Tao Mu, resigned, will very likely eventually take the latter's post as substantive Viceroy of those provinces. The reason for this is said to be that H.E. Tsé Shou is not thought a strong enough man to deal with the present crisis in the South and in view of the fact that the rebellion is one against

"The health and vigour of an individual depend upon the quantity and quality of the blood. When the tissues have been at work, there are thrown into the blood waste products, and if these be not eliminated, but through any cause detained in the blood, they influence nutrition and function and finally produce organic disease."—*The Humanitarian*. In cases of Scrofula, Scoury, Pczem, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, the effects of Clarke's Blood Mixture are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutions.

H.E.'s race, which it is feared would only intensify the opposition against the Government.

Signs of Unrest in North Kiangsu.

Dispatches received from various parts of North Kiangsu all report that there is considerable excitement in the country owing to the receipt of the news of the late Viceroy Liu K'un-yi's death. There is also reported to be much anxious waiting in certain military quarters in Nanking, Chinkiang, Hsüehou, and parts of Anhui province for news as to who is to be the substantive successor of the late Viceroy, and it is stated that the tension is very great.

The Father of Shen Kung-pao.

A Soochow letter to hand reports that H.E. Sheng Hsio-jen, the aged father of Sheng Kung-pao, who only the other day celebrated his ninetieth birthday anniversary in Shanghai, is at present very ill in Soochow, at his residence called "Liu Yuan," a celebrated place of some antiquity, containing, amongst others, beautiful gardens and retreats and quaint kiosks, and considered one of the principal show places of Soochow.

11th October.

The Temporary Acting Viceroy of the Liangkang.

Pending the arrival of H.E. Chang Chih-tung from Wuchang to take over the Acting seals of the Liangkang Viceroyalty, H.E. Li Shao-jen, the Provincial Treasurer of North Kiangsu—Kiangsu has two Provincial Treasurers: one at Nanking and one at Soochow—now has charge of the viceregal duties during the interregnum. H.E. took charge of all the viceregal seals immediately after the death of the late Viceroy Liu K'un-yi, and according to precedent put them under lock and key, not to be taken out until the arrival of the person appointed by Imperial decree to succeed the deceased Viceroy, to whom the Provincial Treasurer hands them. In the meantime H.E. Li Shao-jen uses his own Treasurer's seal when transacting viceregal duties.

A Large Number of Placards

were secretly posted up at the gates of the Native City here on Thursday night by persons unknown complaining of the exorbitant prices demanded by retail dealers in rice in Shanghai, and charging a certain well-known Chinese merchant of conspiring with some foreign firm in exporting rice from the country regardless of the scarcity of the cereal this year and the suffering caused the people by denuding Shanghai of rice.

Viceroy Chang Chih-tung,

according to a Wuchang dispatch, expects to leave that city for Nanking on the 12th inst. (to-morrow), and will probably take over the seals of the Liangkang Viceroyalty on Monday.

13th October.

Another good and enlightened Viceroy passed away.

The news which arrived here from Canton on Saturday reporting the death on the 9th inst. in that city of the late enlightened Viceroy of the Two Kuang provinces, H.E. Tao Mu, will doubtless be received with regret by all who know that excellent and courteous official. It will be perhaps remembered that H.E. had been ailing ever since the spring of last year, and although leave to resign office was repeatedly asked for from the Throne, it was as of en refused owing to the scarcity of enlightened officials of ability of Viceregal rank

in the active service of the Government, a death especially remarkable since the war with Japan, when that Power picked over the Chinese bubble which had hitherto cast a glamour over Far East international politics. The late Viceroy's liberal-minded views of government and enlightened policy which he has always tried to push forward ever since his taking over the seals of the Two Kuang Viceroyalty in the winter of 1900 and his never-failing courtesy gained for him the deep respect of all foreigners, official as well as mercantile, who had met, or called upon him. In consequence of his inability to obtain permission to retire from active life and although physically in very poor circumstances, Tao Mu's strength of will helped him to dispatch regularly the multifarious and arduous duties connected with the high and important office he held, although it was expected by everyone that if he could not bear the strain for any length of time. And in November, 1901, it was at one time even telegraphed to Shanghai that H.E. had died suddenly from excessive blood excretion; but H.E. conquered everything and managed to remain in office for ten months more afterwards, when nature would no longer sustain, even with the Empress Dowager was forced to conclude that he could no longer keep her faithful Minister in office unless she wanted him to suddenly die in harness, no less so. Hence in August last, in reply to another earnest prayer from Tao Mu, the Empress Dowager was forced at last to permit H.E. to resign his post; but even then he was not allowed to leave at once, but had to wait till the latter part of September for the arrival of the new Governor, Li Hsing-jui, to take the place of the Manchou Tsé Shou, promoted Acting Viceroy before the retiring Viceroy could consider himself free to think of returning to his native city of Wuchianghsien, Chékiang province. Alas! H.E. was not to see his home alive, and he finally succumbed to his maladies on the 9th instant at the age of about seventy-two years. We append the following outline of the late Tao Mu's official record:—Born in Wuchianghsien, Chékiang province about 1830; obtained the Hanlin degree in 1868. Owing to his integrity he was disliked by his superior officer in the Metropolitan Government and was practically degraded and sent out to Kansu province as a district magistrate, or Chihhsien in 1874; promoted prefect of Lanchow, capital of Kan-su, in 1881, and Taotai of Lanchow in 1884. The following year he was promoted Provincial Judge of Chihli, and in 1888 appointed Provincial Treasurer of Shensi (Hanan). Promoted Governor of Chinese Turkestan in 1891, and Viceroy of the Shen-Kan province (headquarters in Lanchow) in the latter part of 1896. In 1900, when the Court fled to Hsian, Tao Mu, as Viceroy of Shen-Kan, had to prevent himself at that city to do homage to the Empress and Empress Dowager (he and the late Viceroy Liu K'un-yi were the strongest opponents of the project of Yung Lu, Kang Yi, and Prince Tuan in December, 1899, to depose the Emperor Kuang Hsü from the Throne). Probably the knowledge of the above fact made the enemies of the Emperor think it dangerous to have such a man in the near proximity of his Majesty, and so they successfully intrigued—much to the late Tao Mu's pleasure—to get him transferred the same year (December 1900) from the Shen-Kan Viceroyalty to the Two Kuang. This post H.E. practically occupied about twenty months in all.

Funeral Services in Memoriam

of the late Viceroy of the Liangkang province, H.E. Baron Liu K'un-yi, were held yesterday at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, on the Bubbling Well Road, by Yuan Taotai of this port and the local Mandarinate. There were present besides

their Excellencies Sheng Kung-pao, Vice-President of the Board of Works, Lü Hai-huan, President of the same Board, Sun Pao-ch'í, Minister designate to France, etc., the members of the Consular Body, a number of the foreign staff of the I. M. Customs here and prominent members of the foreign mercantile community. The principal part of the funeral ceremonies consisted of the reading out aloud of a funeral oration—the Chinese officials kneeling—before a table on which was placed a tablet containing the name and title of the late Viceroy, before which there burned a pair of immense candles and a burner of incense. The room was draped in white—the mourning colour of this nation. After the reading of the funeral oration—the composition of an officer of high literary rank, which consisted of eulogistic outline of the late Viceroy's official career, and touched upon the great respect in which his late Excellency was held by his sovereign, foreign countries, his fellow-officials and the whole Empire of China—the paper was consigned to the flames as an offering to the spirit of the late statesman amidst a salvo of three guns, with an accompaniment of fire-crackers.

The Succession to the Liangkang Viceroyalty.

A Wuchang dispatch states that owing to the vast amount of official business still unfinished in the hands of Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, Governor Tu n Fang, who has been ordered by Imperial decree to be acting Viceroy of Hukang, refuses to take over the post, at once, saying that he is completely ignorant of Viceroy Chang's schemes and would only make a "mess of it" were he (Tuan Fang) to succeed Chang Chih-tung without the necessary preparatory knowledge. Governor Tuan Fang therefore telegraphed to Peking about this and so Viceroy Chang has had to postpone his departure for Nanking for the nonce, the Acting Viceroyship being held at present by Li Shao-fen, the Treasurer of Nanking.

The Summary Execution

of Ho Chin-sheng, the ex-Assistant Commissioner of the Hunan Military Secretariat, whose inflammatory anti-missionary placard was translated in the columns a short time ago, is reported from Changsha. It appeared that as soon as it became known that Ho Chin-sheng had been inveigled by the Shaoyang authorities into custody and sent post haste in a cage to Changsha in obedience to Governor Yü Lien-san's orders, the notables and gentry of Pao-chingfu came forward and offered to go and for Ho Chin-sheng that he would not be again guilty of such conduct in the future. As this was seen to be merely a scheme to gain time for effecting a rescue of this firebrand of the Conservatives, Governor Yü sent secret instructions to officials of cities through which Ho and his escort would have to pass on their way from Shaoyang to Changsha to summarily decapitate the man the moment instructions were received for his execution. Accordingly when Ho Chin-sheng had arrived as far as some twenty-five miles from Changsha he was immediately led out and beheaded by the local executioner of the town before even his own escort quite knew what the whole thing was about. This promptitude of Governor Yü Lien-san,

acting under advice of course, of Tsai Taotai, will it is to be hoped put a stop for a while to any further anti-missionary propaganda in Hunan.

14th October.

Viceroy Yuan of Tientsin,

according to a dispatch from that port, is reported to have received the permission of the Throne to take his long-desired three months' leave of absence to return to his native town in Honan province to look after the graves of his ancestors. In view of the permission above-noted, Viceroy Yuan, it is said, intends to leave for Honan on or about the 23rd instant, his post of Viceroy to be temporarily taken by H.E. Wu Ch'ung-hsi, Provincial Treasurer of Chihli. As regards matters relating to foreign affairs it is stated that they will be administered ad interim by Tang Taotai of Tientsin.

Viceroy Chang Chih-tung,

Acting Viceroy of the Liangkang, whose departure to Nanking was delayed the other day, will, according to a Wuchang dispatch, probably be able to leave on the 22nd instant. The actual date of H.E.'s taking over of the seals will not be decided until after H.E.'s arrival at Nanking. In the meantime the Kiangning Treasurer, Li Shao-fen, remains as acting Viceroy ad interim, while the duties of the Treasurership have been taken over by Mr. Hu, Grain Intendant of Nanking, by instructions of Governor En Shou of Soochow.

A Propose Happy Interchange.

A Peking letter states that there is an intention amongst members of the Grand Council to make H.E. Chang Pei-hsi, Chancellor of the Peking University, interchange posts with H.E. Chü Hung-chi, President of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It is generally conceded that if such an interchange should take place it would be the most intelligent step taken for many years by the Grand Council. H.E. Chang Pei-hsi is well-fitted in many respects to be President of the Chinese Foreign Office, being the most liberal-minded and enlightened of the officers of the Court of Peking, whilst, on the other hand, Chü Hung-chi is just the opposite.

New Arrangements

have been recently ordered from Peking with respect to the Army organisation of the forces of the Liangkang provinces. Instructions have been received at Nanking to raise all half-battalions, of 360 men each, which since 1900 constituted the Army unit of the Nanyang Administration, to their full strength of 500 men to the battalion, each province of the Liangkang Viceroyalty to organise an Army Corps of fifty battalions, or 25,000 men, to be drilled and armed after modern armies of the West. Each Army Corps is to be divided into five brigades of 5,000 men each, the whole to be under a high official, probably of Viceregal or Governor's rank. The new arrangements are to be completed by the end of December next.

15th October.

The Crisis in Kuangsi.

An official telegram received here from Wuchow, Kuangsi province, states that Governor Wang Chih-ch'ün, of that province, left that port with all his forces for Nanningfu, same province, on the 6th instant, to conduct operations against the insurgents and disbanded soldiery who are reported to be there in force.

The Irrepressible Subject

of the Sale of Official Rank and Honours has cropped up again, in spite of a recent

special decree of the Emperor "abolishing for ever" this method of raising funds for an impoverished Government. But like most of his Majesty's decrees and commands they count for nothing while this strong-minded Aunt is the actual sovereign, and especially in view of the fact that there is not sufficient money in the hands of the keepers of the Imperial Exchequer for the wants of the Empress Dowager. Hence we learn from a reliable Peking source the several censors have begun, "under inspiration," to broach the subject of reopening offices for the sale of official ranks and titles which has been abolished "for ever" at least half-a-dozen times within the space of half a century. Patriotic Ministers declare it a crying shame that the great Empire of China should bend so low as to seek a revenue from such a source "since official ranks and titles are the rewards given to men of ability," etc., etc.; but the fact still remains the same, namely, an empty Exchequer. There is therefore no help for it, and so again and again are ranks and titles sold, until a financial crisis is tided over, and then it is again stopped "for ever," to be repeated when occasion calls for it.

The Liangkang Viceroyalty.

There have been of late a great many rumours floating about as to who will eventually be the substantive Viceroy of the three provinces of Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Anhui, or as it is called "for short," Liangkang Viceroyship, for it is well-known that, come what may, H.E. Chang Chih-tung is only willing to temporarily fill the gap, and will decidedly refuse a substantive appointment at Nanking. Hence we have H.E. Lü Hai-huan, President of the Board of Works, and at present Chinese Treaty Commissioner, suggested as the future substantive successor of the late Viceroy Liu K'un-yi; and again we have the name of the notorious, deaf-eared old Conservative, Lu Ch'uan-lin, at present President of the Board of Revenue, as the probable future Viceroy of Liangkang, simply because "he was three years Governor of Kiangsu;" but being a Governor of this province and a Viceroy of it is quite a very different thing. It may, however, perhaps be that the powers that be in Peking are desirous of getting rid of this troublesome old bigot, and it may be on the cards that they may get Lu Ch'uan-lin out of the capital in this way. If so, we may be certain from the state of the country in the Yangtze littoral that Lu Ch'uan-lin will not stay in Nanking long, and that he will move heaven and earth to get removed. In other words it will be the signal for his retirement, perhaps for ever, from public life. In spite of all such rumours and reports we are still inclined to believe that the real successor of the late Baron Liu K'un-yi at Nanking, within the following six or eight months, will be H.E. Wei Kuang-tao, at present Viceroy of the Yunnan-Kweichow provinces.

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THE NEW COMMERCIAL TREATY.

A Protest Against Ratification.

By EDWARD S. LITTLE, Shanghai.

The new Treaty has now been for some time before the world, and though it was at first greeted in certain quarters with a chorus of praise, which was largely brought about by the supposed abolition of all inland taxation covered by the word *Likin*, further consideration of the Treaty has considerably diminished the feeling of satisfaction expressed by some, and one now hears on all sides expressions of suspicion and dissatisfaction.

The American Association has very properly condemned the main provisions of the Treaty, and we are now awaiting some similar action on the part of the China Association.

GAINS AND LOSSES:—The Treaty undoubtedly has progressed in some ways beyond the previous Treaties, while in other directions there is a distinct retrogression. As far as foreign trade is concerned we have distinctly lost ground and are in a worse position than that conceded to us by the Tientsin Treaty of 1858, and there is no question but that the Chinese are far worse off if the Treaty stands as at present written than they have been under the previous régime.

I propose in these papers to examine the various articles of the Treaty and to point out what seem to me to be the weak points in the same. In my opinion, before the Treaty is ratified, merchants in China and at home should make every possible effort to secure the modification of some of the existing conditions.

Since the 8th Article of the Treaty contains the crux of the whole question I propose to deal with that first.

ARTICLE VIII—PREAMBLE.

SYSTEM OF TAXATION:—The first paragraph of this preamble states that "the system of levying *likin* and other dues on goods at the place of production, in transit, and at destination injures the interests of trade." This doctrine is undoubtedly true. Sir James Mackay logically follows it up by making the Chinese Government declare in the next clause that they "hereby undertake to discard completely those means of raising revenue." Unfortunately in later paragraphs the British Commissioner completely vitiates the results reached, by providing for a "limitation," and in his "limitation" enacts laws for the levying of taxes "at the place of production, in transit and at destination," as will appear from the following references.

Section 6, paragraph one, describes how taxes and dues on salt "shall be collected at place of production."

Section 2, paragraph 5, provides for the levying of taxes on goods "in transit" when it says, "native produce when transported (i.e. while 'in transit'), from one place to another in the interior shall, on arrival at the first native Custom House after leaving the place of production, pay duty." And further, goods are to pay taxes "at destination," as is provided in the paragraphs levying the new tax, which is called the Consumption Tax, so that while in the preliminary statement all these methods of levying taxes are condemned, provision is made in succeeding paragraphs for the levying of all three kinds!

Undoubtedly it would be well, if it were possible, to conduct trade without any kind of taxation at all, but modern requirements of Government leave us no alternative; taxes must be paid by all classes of people and in every nation under

the sun. Taxes, therefore, must be levied in China; this has been recognised in all Treaties; it is reiterated in the Treaty under review that taxes must be paid by merchandise, both foreign and native.

It is agreed, then, on all hands, that taxes must be paid by foreign and native goods. The only question that remains is as to the amount these goods shall pay and how the taxes shall be collected. The Tientsin Treaty recognises the right to tax foreign goods only while "in transit," and no further tax of any description was permitted to be levied. Sir James Mackay has withdrawn the right to tax foreign goods "in transit" and has permitted a much heavier tax to be levied at the port of entry, and has given no sufficient assurance that foreign goods will not be further taxed in the interior.

THE SURTAX:—The Tientsin Treaty permitted many foreign goods to be imported into China and freely circulated without the payment of any duty at all. It further provided that all other goods could be imported and circulated freely within the Treaty Ports upon the payment of 5 per cent import duty, and further that these same goods could be re-distributed to any part of the Chinese Empire upon the payment of one additional duty or surtax of 2½ per cent, making the outside charge of 7½ per cent. Sir James Mackay has by his Treaty increased the charges on British imports from a maximum 7½ per cent to a uniform 12½ per cent; that is to say, he has doubled the import duty and left the original surtax of 2½ per cent, and for this increase he has obtained no corresponding benefit to British trade. One's first objection, then, to this article, is the amount of the surtax.

Let it be considered that under the Tientsin Treaty above alluded to,

1st. A long list of foreign products could be imported free of duty.

2nd. All other products could be imported upon the payment of 5 per cent, after which they were permitted to circulate without further charge in the ports and over a considerable portion of the Empire, particularly the North, and,

3rd. In the other parts of the Chinese Empire, not included in the above, all foreign goods could circulate freely upon the payment of an additional 2½ per cent. If one strikes a fair average between the goods imported free, those paying 5 per cent and those subject to a maximum charge of 7½ per cent, it might be said that the average payment would not be more than 6 per cent, covering all foreign imports circulating over every part of the Chinese Empire.

It will be seen from this that the Mackay Treaty more than doubles the total volume of charges on British goods.

Objectors may state that British goods were subject to all kinds of other charges in the interior. For the sake of the argument I permit this objection to pass without challenge, but reply that these dues were entirely illegal and should not be included in our calculation, for it is evident if the British Government had held China to the strict observance of its Treaty obligations goods would have travelled freely everywhere, bearing only the charges legally laid down in the Treaties. The British Government, however, did not secure to the commerce of its merchants that protection which every Britisher expects to obtain. It is a strange position for the British Government to base an argument upon the non-observance by China of Treaty obligations and to state in effect, "We believe British commerce to be subject to much more than a 5 per cent or 7½ per cent charge and, owing to illegal exactions formerly levied, British commerce will be better off by now paying 12½ per cent and get-

ting rid of such illegal charges." This position is obviously wrong from the very start. It is an evidence of weakness to allow China to exact double charges on British goods as a result of a long period of non-observance of the Treaty. In the next place there is no security whatever that British goods will not be subject in the future to further taxation and illegal charges in the interior under this new Treaty in a worse form than has obtained at any time in the past.

It, on the other hand, the British Government seeks to reimburse China for the amount of taxation on British goods to which it is entitled it is obvious that 7½ per cent would be an outside figure, and if 7½ per cent were granted to China on condition that British goods were thereafter free to circulate in any form in any part of the Chinese Empire without further tax, direct or indirect, such a tax, I say, would be a most liberal concession to China and would yield her far more than she is now entitled to by existing Treaties. The surtax, therefore, is far higher than the circumstances of the case require. China is being treated with unmerited generosity and consideration, while the British merchant has no redress whatever.

It is reported that the Foreign Office, when considering the objections offered to the 12½ per cent import duty, dismissed them on the ground that in other nations such a tax would be considered moderate and there was, therefore, no reason why China should not have the same.

It is more than passing strange that a Government like the British, which has through years been pledged to a free trade policy, should fetter a Government like China with a protectionist tariff, and at the same time raise a barrier against its own commerce. If free trade has made Britain great, or to put it in another way, if Britain has prospered under the régime of free trade, by what method of argument can Great Britain pose as a friend to China and at the same time compel her to adopt a policy which she herself has rejected?

Our first claim then should be for the reduction of the import duty of 12½ per cent to say 7½ per cent as a maximum. Let us now proceed to the examination of the various sections of this Article.

SECTION 1.

ABOLITION OF LIKIN:—Sir James Mackay has striven for one thing and that is to take away the word *Likin* from the list of taxes. It is evident that a rose would smell just as sweet if called by any other name; it is equally manifest that the Chinaman who has to pay taxes cares nothing whatever whether they are called *Likin* or any other high-sounding title.

If the new Treaty is carried into effect in its present form, it will be found that while the Chinese are no longer called upon to pay *likin* taxes, they have been saddled with other exactions, compared to which *likin* will be light and easy.

SECTION 2.

The British Government have, by this section, given to China,

1st. Some three millions of taels per annum in additional import charges, as provided in the protocol.

2nd. The original 2½ per cent which was only levied on a fraction of the imports is now made to be leviable on practically every article coming into China, moreover, an additional full and effective 5 per cent on all goods has been conceded. All this is given, amounting at the present rates of imports to something in the neighbourhood of twenty millions of taels per annum, over and above the previous import rate in order "to compensate for

1st. Abolition of *likin*.

2nd. All transit dues in lieu of *Likin*.

3rd. All other taxation on foreign goods.

4th. Other reforms."

Let us examine this from a business standpoint.

1st. "The Abolition of Likin":—

Incidentally one would remark here that the treaty most inconsistently provides in Art. III for the continuance of Likin at any rate in the Canton District when it regulates the amount of the "duties and likin combined." It is interesting to note, in passing, that the British Commissioner has found it necessary in this article to compel the Chinese Government not to "abolish Likin" but to raise the Likin rate, so that they may be brought up to the import tariff and thus refrain from competition with the Imperial Maritime Customs. In any case this is an inland charge on native goods which does not concern foreigners at all in this connection, except as provided in the clause immediately following.

2nd. "All Transit Dues in lieu of Likin":—But the transit dues having already been commuted by the Treaty of Tientsin to 2½ per cent no further compensation is called for.

3rd. "All other taxation on foreign goods":—Other forms of taxation on foreign goods are illegal and are, therefore, not subject to any compensation whatever.

4th. "Other Reforms":—It is a very queer doctrine that foreigners must tax themselves and suffer hardships in order to make China reform, if one considers that each of the reforms when brought about will bring nothing but good and profit to the Chinese Empire. Surely the resultant benefits derived from the execution of needed reforms are sufficient remuneration without taxing foreigners and foreign trade and making them pay China to improve its financial condition. It is clear, however, from Sections 3, 5, 6 and 8 that taxation has been made heavier all round rather than lighter by this Treaty.

ARTICLE VIII, SECTION 3.

NATIVE CUSTOM HOUSES:—It is provided by the first paragraph of this Section that "all native Custom Houses now existing may remain." These are estimated to number about twenty-five. The lists of these Custom Houses are given in the works enumerated in this Section. At the moment of writing I have not been able to obtain the lists as given in the Hu Pu and Kung Pu Tsi Li, but I have extracted the following list from the Ta Ch'ing Hui Tien. The list is given here in English and Chinese.

LIST OF CUSTOM HOUSES AS GIVEN IN THE TA CH'ING HUI TIEN.

直隸 CHIH-LI—

天津關 Tientsin.
山海關 San Hai.
龍泉 (Lung ts'ien.
紫荆關 Tsz Kin.
獨石 (Tao shi & other places.
張家口 Chang Kia K'eo.
殺虎口 Sa Hu K'eo.
潘桃口 P'an T'ao K'eo.
古北口 Ku Pa K'eo.

山東 SHANTUNG—

臨清關 Lin ts'in.

江蘇 KIANGSU—

海關 Hai (Shanghai).
滄縣關 Hsu hsu.
淮安關 Hwai ngan.
揚州關 Yangchow.
西新關 Si sin.

安徽 ANHUI—

鳳陽關 Fung yang.
蕪湖關 Wuhu.

江西 KIANGSI—

九江關 Kiukiang.
贛關 Kan.

福建 FUHIEN—

海關 Hai.
閩安 Ming ngan.

浙江 CHEKIANG—

海關 Hai.
北新關 Pa Sin.

湖北 HUPEH—

武昌關 Wuchang.
荊關 Kin.
辰關 Shen.

四川 SZECHUAN—

夔關 Kw'ei.
打箭爐 Ta t'ien Leo.

廣東 KUANGTUNG—

海關 Hai.
太平關 Tai P'ing.

廣西 KUANGSI—

梧州 Wu Ch'ang.
寧廠 Sin Ch'ang.

京師 PEKING—

崇文門 T'ung wen Gate.
左翼右翼 Tso I Yiu I.
通州 Tung Cheo.
綏遠關 Hu na hu ho.
輝發莫欽 Hwei fah mo K'in.
白都訥 Pa tumsh.

The following provinces appear from the above list to have no Custom Houses:—

雲南 Yu nan.
桂 Kweichow.
山西 Shai-si.
Hanan and
陝西 Shensi.

Note. (1) The words "kwan" or "ch'ang," meaning Custom House, may in each case be added to the names given in English in order to complete the translation from Chinese.

(2) Some of the places named under Peking apparently belong to distant Mongolian or Manchurian Provinces and not the immediate vicinity of the capital.

This list includes about forty places. Let it be borne in mind that it is given with all reserve and subject to the changes which will be necessary when an official list has been presented. Doubtless the list submitted to the British Government by the Chinese will be published in due time. If the Hu Pu and Kung Pu contain additional stations their number will amount to a respectable figure, and far exceed the twenty odd stations provided for.

ONLY HEAD STATIONS NAMED:—There is a point, however, in connection with these Custom Houses which seems to have been overlooked or which, at any rate, has not been named, that is to say that these are simply the names of the head stations, and that in connection with these head stations there may be any number of sub-stations. There is practically no limit; there may be ten, twenty or even a hundred sub-stations.

To prove that this is true let me take one or two instances which I have just examined.

Under Kiangsu Province is found a native Custom House at Yangchow. This main office has over a dozen sub-stations located all over the district on all the principal waterways and trade routes.

In the province of Anhui one finds in the list a Custom House at Wuhu. This station also has twelve sub-stations covering all the waterways and trade routes up and down the river and in the interior riverways. In some, at any rate, of the districts covered by these native Custom Houses no Likin stations whatever are found. The native Custom Houses perform exactly the same work as the Likin stations. They are even called in some places barriers, like the Likin. In some places again the Likin barriers are called Likin Kuan, or Likin Custom House.

There is practically no difference at all in the working and administration of the native Custom Houses and the Likin Custom Houses. For instance, at one of the interior native Custom Houses, which I have just visited, I found the same method of procedure obtains as is found at the Likin stations. There is the same detention of boats, the same examination, the same delays, the same "squeezes" and exactions; furthermore, a portion of the proceeds are appropriated to Imperial uses, another portion to Provincial requirements and a further series of exactions are appropriated by the staff as a remuneration for their services, the men being paid no fixed salary. Some four hundred men are employed where one hundred or one hundred and fifty at the outside will perform the necessary work. Now it is evident that if the list as here given is to be accepted and no provision is to be made as to the number of sub-offices, if any, then it will be a very simple matter for the native Custom Houses to appropriate all the chief Likin stations just as they stand, bag and baggage, and call them native Custom House sub-stations instead of Likin barriers.

One finds, for instance, at Wuhu, that the native Customs governs a certain territory running up the river to the point where the Likin stations commence their jurisdiction. They do not invade each other's territory. From this it will appear that unless the Treaty is made much more explicit than it is, while the name Likin and the barriers are abolished in name, the offices will remain and at the same time the abuses.

To this argument it may be objected that by the Treaty all these sub-stations will be swept away. This argument however, is not valid, as will appear from the following consideration.

The Treaty provides that all existing stations shall be retained according to the lists referred to. Now these lists, or at any rate, the one quoted above from the Ta Ch'ing Hui Tien, give only the head stations. It is a fact beyond dispute, that the list here given of head stations does not enumerate the list of sub-stations which are in existence at the present moment. These sub-stations are now at work and to all appearances are included under the list given above; that is to say, when a Chinaman refers, for example, to the Wuhu native Custom House, and when the official list refers to this station, the whole train of sub-offices is included. While on the other hand when Sir James Mackay refers to the Wuhu native Custom House he probably means one particular station on the river bank at Wuhu, and none other. If this be the case the same thing is regarded from two standpoints, namely the Chinese and the British, and there is a very great deal of difference between them. The Treaty is so worded that the Chinese will be perfectly justified, from their standpoint, in retaining or increasing the number of sub-stations as they please, while the Britisher may argue for the twenty odd stations exclusively. In the negotiations which would probably follow, and judging by past history, there

would be only too great a fear that the Chinese idea would prevail.

If, however, the British Government intends to limit the number of Custom Houses to some twenty or thirty and intends to abolish all the sub-stations, of which at present there is no sign at all, then it is obvious that the Custom House in every district will be quite useless except for a very limited area.

Anyone who has travelled over the inland waterways of China and knows what a complete network of them there is and how simple it is to take any one of two or three routes to almost any given place, will appreciate the fact that boats will simply avoid the place where these few Custom Houses are established and select as their routes places where Custom Houses do not exist. Only those who by unavoidable circumstances are compelled to pass Custom Houses will be subject to the charges, and the revenue will suffer consequent loss and at the same time the incidence of the taxes will be unequal and unjust.

The wording of the Treaty is of such a nature that the Chinese will be able to keep all their present stations in existence and most, if not all, of their important Likin stations as well, for though the number of their head offices will not be increased these other stations will be attached to the head offices as sub-stations and will not appear in the list given to the British Government.

ADDITIONAL NATIVE CUSTOM HOUSES:—Paragraph two of this Section provides that additional native Custom Houses may be put alongside Imperial Maritime Custom Houses where such do not already exist. This provides for an indefinite increase in the number of native Custom Houses which may be established in the Empire and, of course, with the establishment of such head stations any number of sub-stations will probably follow.

NATIVE CUSTOM HOUSES IN THE INTERIOR:—A discussion will arise at once as to the meaning of the word "interior." Where does a port end and where does the "interior" commence? Where there are Concessions it may be claimed that the boundaries of the Concession mark the boundaries of the port, and the commencement of the interior. There has been endless debate already over this question in the discussion as to what is within the Likin free area and what is not. The Chinese will be free to argue that all their present Custom Houses are in the "interior" even though they are established on the borders of an open port. If so they will be permitted by this paragraph to move them into other parts of the interior and will be able to establish new ones under the preceding clause, which allows them to put a native Custom House wherever there is an Imperial Maritime Custom House. At a stroke, therefore, they are able to more than double their present number of Custom Houses and still keep within the provision, which states, "The original stated number of them shall not, however, be exceeded." Some re-arrangement of this sort will be necessary from a Chinese stand-point, for it will be noticed in the list published above that there are some entire provinces without a single native Custom House.

EXAMPLE:—As far as the world knows the city of Nanking has been opened as an Open Port, and one naturally expects to find that the city bearing this name is free to foreign trade and residence. As a matter of fact the Chinese have permitted a small settlement on the banks of the Yangtze six miles away from the business portion of the city, at a place called the Hsiakuan, which simply means in English the Lower Custom House. The officials seek to limit the port of Nanking to the few square yards occupied by for-

eigners at this spot. Across a narrow stream some thirty yards from the boundaries and within bow shot of the decks of the steamers, is a Likin station, which exacts toll from all goods passing towards the city. The officials refuse to permit foreign merchants to reside or trade in the city of Nanking. They claim, as is shown by their acts, that the "port" covers the trifling area by the river side and the "interior" commences thirty yards away, and administer the laws accordingly. Many other instances of this nature might be given, which shows that the point raised is one which has a foundation in fact and is not a mere supposition as to what may or may not happen.

Some firms, questioning the legality of the tax at the Hsiakuan, have resisted payment and taken their goods into the city or "port," as it should be, of Nanking. I have discovered that the officials have, within the last two months, instituted a new tax in Nanking called the "Ren Chuan Shui." It was explained to me by some native merchants that the officials found the word "Likin" named in the Treaty and that they might have difficulty in gaining their point if they insisted upon the collection of Likin, so found a way out of the difficulty by instituting an entirely new tax called by the name here given. This tax, I was informed, was levied on foreign goods which had been taken into the city of Nanking without the payment of Likin dues at the Hsiakuan.

NATIVE PRODUCE IN TRANSIT:—It is provided in the fifth paragraph that native produce in transit "shall, on arrival at the first Custom House, after leaving the place of production, pay duty." Here then we have Likin over again, but under another name. In many places the same Likin offices with a different signboard over the door may administer this tax.

Now, it is evident, if there are only twenty-five or thirty native Custom Houses in the interior without sub-stations, there will be scores and hundreds of routes entirely free from any Custom House supervision whatever, and only those who are unfortunate enough to be compelled to travel in the neighbourhood of a Custom House will have to pay duty. Great quantities of produce will be moved from place to place without being subject to this payment. As stated above, this is obviously unjust and unfair.

It is difficult to understand why native produce when "transported from one place to another in the interior and intended for local consumption" shall be required to pay a duty at the first native Custom House it meets, while other goods of a similar nature shall freely pass between other places and pay no duty simply because there is no Custom House at hand to collect it. Take an instance.

Two boats start loaded with goods from Nanchangfu in Kiangsi. One comes to Wuch'en and discharges half its cargo without payment and comes on to the mouth of the Lake at Huk'ouhsien, and there discharges the balance without the payment of any duty whatever owing to the absence of Custom Houses. The second boat proceeds direct to Kiukiang, passing Wuch'en and Huk'ouhsien en route, and has to pay the equivalent of the extra surtax at Kiukiang before the goods can be sold to the unfortunate inhabitants at Kiukiang. Be it noted that the cargo of both parties will be subject to the exactions of the Consumption Tax at all three places. The incidence of this charge, therefore, will be more unequal and unfair. Of course, if these goods come to be exported they will be under a different class. I am speaking now simply of goods transported from place to place in the interior and intended for native consumption.

EXAMINATION EN ROUTE:—This paragraph exempts all such produce as referred to above from further "payment of duty, examination, delay or stoppage at any other native Custom Houses passed en route." But how can this be? If boats carrying such produce are not stopped and examined, how is it possible for the Custom Houses to know whether the goods have paid the duty or not? If all boats are not required to stop, how can the Custom Houses know what goods have paid the duty and what are liable to duty? And once more if no boats are to be stopped and examined at the Custom Houses what is the use of having such institutions? We are forced to conclude therefore that all boats will be required to stop at the Custom Houses, but upon presentation of their certificates, if they possess any, will be allowed to pass on.

"CERTIFICATES" v. "TRANSIT PASSES":—One naturally asks what will be the difference between these "certificates" and the "Transit Passes" now in vogue. The documents will probably be written on the same paper with the same ink and stamped with similar seals. The difference will be in name only.

If Sir James Mackay can protect such "certificates" from all stoppage, delay and examination, why can he not do the same for the same kind of documents when they happen to be called not "Certificates" but "Transit Passes." There will be room under this clause for the same examinations and delays as now obtain at the Likin Stations. Or does Sir James imagine that the Chinese boatmen have suddenly turned so honest that only those without certificates will voluntarily, in the day or during the night, pull up at the Custom Houses in order to pay their duties? If only those who are non-possessors of certificates are required to stop their boats at the stations en route how is it possible to be sure that vessels under way who calmly sail past the Custom Houses are possessed of duly vised certificates exempting them from all charges?

JUNK TAXES:—The ninth and last paragraph of this Section levies a tax heretofore unknown in China upon "junks, boats or carts." These are now subjected to "a small and reasonable charge." Already I have heard of at least one place where the Chinese are commencing to tax boats under the authority of the new British Treaty. So great is the official impatience to begin the charge that the mandarins are unable to wait till the Treaty comes into force. Who is to define what is a "small and reasonable charge?" Our conception of this charge and the Chinese Mandarins' conception of the same will probably bear a wide difference. Chinese junk masters, boatmen and carters, and the owners of these vessels or vehicles have no occasion to thank Sir James Mackay and the British Commissioners for this additional burden tied around their necks.

The terms tonnage and port dues, which are used in this paragraph, are unknown to the Chinese in the sense in which we use them. For instance, "Chuan liao," which Sir James has translated "Port Dues," is really a tax on the material of which the boat is built.

SECTION 5.

OPIMUM STATIONS:—This section establishes throughout the length and breadth of the Empire of China an indefinite number of stations for the collection of taxes on opium. The Treaty does not put any limit at all upon the number of these offices. It is only necessary to take a map of China and trace out all the meandering boundaries of the eighteen provinces to find that there will be tens of thousands of miles to protect, and the

number of offices necessary to watch all these boundaries is almost without limit. The objection that the number is limited by the word "important" is without value since the term may be defined almost at will.

It is useless to say, as does this Treaty, that these stations shall "not subject other goods to taxation, delay or stoppage."

It is probable that these offices will not directly levy a tax on any other goods, since it is so provided by Treaty, goods, since it is so provided by Treaty, but it will be absolutely necessary for every boat passing such stations to be stopped at every station and examined as to whether or no opium is being smuggled. I do not think it necessary to argue this point, for it must be obvious to everyone. If there is no examination and consequently no stoppage, then it is certain that any amount of smuggling will take place. Smuggling takes place as it is with all the most careful examination, both of foreign steamers and native boats, and if these stations are not to examine passing boats they may as well not exist at all.

If these stations then are to examine, as they must, all boats we have over again all the abuses of delays and stoppages to which we are accustomed under the likin, and what is to prevent the staff in the opium office keeping a boat or cart indefinitely, and refusing to examine it until the "squeeze" has been paid, and furthermore, what protection will the boatmen have against false charges of carrying opium, when as a matter of fact they have none? Such charges will almost certainly be preferred, and the Chinese boatmen will prefer to pay it rather than to suffer delay and the further indefinite loss which would be theirs if they were to bring the case before any of the courts.

So far then, the Treaty has laid upon passing boats a series of

- 1st. Custom Houses.
- 2nd. Opium Stations.

SECTION 6.

SALT TAXES:—This section explicitly abolishes the likin on salt. The last clause of the second paragraph distinctly provides that no taxation shall be levied while in transit, and yet the first section of the paragraph provides for the collection of the said tax at the "first station" after entering the province. This "station" presumably is the first Custom House, or if not, is the first of the "Reporting Offices." What is the difference, however, whether the tax be paid at a "Likin Station," at a "Custom House" or at a "Salt Reporting Station." The "Station" is there in any case, and it makes very little difference by what name you call it.

It will be noticed that Sir James Mackay has here introduced the third class of station. The three kinds are as follows:

- 1st. Custom Houses.
- 2nd. Opium Offices.
- 3rd. Salt Offices.

The remarks I have made in reference to the opium offices obtain in reference to the salt offices. A by no means inconsiderable portion of the salt of China is even now smuggled, and it is certain that in future the same careful examination of boats will be required to prevent the smuggling of this article. The same objections, therefore, will apply to these offices as now apply to the likin. The men that administer these various offices will be either the same men or men of like passions with those now administering the likin offices. The methods will probably be very much the same, and yet Sir James Mackay is satisfied to have simply changed the shadow or the name likin, while he has left the substance with even more objectionable features added.

From all this it will appear not at all improbable that the number of stations or offices under these three departments will

exceed those now in vogue under the likin, and to all this we shall have to add the machinery of the worst tax of all, which we shall come to consider later, namely the Consumption Tax.

It would have been, in the writer's opinion, far better to have entirely changed the method of tax collection on opium and salt by making opium a Government monopoly, as salt is at present, and permitting the manufacture of these articles only by license and in definite locations and to have collected one tax at point of manufacture and then to have allowed the goods to pass freely in any part of China without any further charge. All the abuses we have referred to would then have disappeared and the Chinese revenue would be by so much the richer, inasmuch as the huge staff now required could have been largely done away with.

SECTION 7.

EXPORT:—If this section can be honestly carried out there might be some considerable amelioration of the present abuses. One Chinese exporter at any rate, to whom I have spoken, takes a different view and states that it will cost him more to export his goods under the proposed régime than at present. A wise and enlightened policy, which would have considered not merely the temporary exigencies of the revenue but the highest good of the greatest number, that is to say of China herself, would have insisted on the total abolition of all charges of every description on Chinese exports, and it is a thousand pities that the British Government has not insisted on this. The result of the imposition of export duties must be a gradual lessening of the export trade, or at any rate, will exert a restraining influence upon it, preventing it from attaining that expansion which it would otherwise reach.

SECTION 8.

This section brings us to the consideration of the Consumption tax. This is an entirely new tax, and is to be levied on native produce only.

The name of the tax in English strikes one as being an unfortunate one. Consumption is a deadly disease and almost invariably kills the patient it attacks. No better name could be devised to describe its probable effect upon Chinese trade and Chinese subjects. This tax will probably be found to be more onerous and exacting by far than likin and kindred taxes.

We may consider this tax under:

- 1st. The amount.
- 2nd. The method of collection.

THE AMOUNT:—The amount that may be levied is not specified, and since the Treaty has gone into so many matters in detail it is a pity that this important subject was not definitely fixed.

Will there be a uniform rate on goods all over the Empire or will each province and each place in each province determine its own rate?

The fifth paragraph, it is true, specifies that "it shall be levied at a uniform rate on goods of the same description," but the clause is restricted to goods "carried by junk, sailing vessel or steamer." How is it possible to determine by what method goods have been brought to a certain point, and is the loop-hole left open here for further tax on goods said to have been carried by pack animal, on men's shoulders, on barrows or in carts? Furthermore, is this amount, whatever it may be, to be levied only once or half a dozen times?

When goods have arrived at a certain place they will be called upon to pay a consumption tax. As frequently happens in every country in the world and in all trades, it may be necessary to transfer these goods to some other town or market. No obstruction is to be put

in the way of the transit of these goods, but as soon as they have arrived at their next destination they will certainly be called upon to pay the consumption tax over again, and so on ad infinitum.

THE METHOD OF COLLECTION:—The second paragraph distinctly states "this tax shall be levied only at places of consumption and not on goods while in transit." The fourth paragraph states that in certain cases the tax shall be levied at the native Custom House. This surely is while the goods are still "in transit." What protection is afforded the merchant who has paid his consumption tax at the Custom House against a further imposition when his goods have arrived at his shop on the street or been transferred to some other interior place? And how will it be possible to distinguish which particular goods have been included in the payment and which are still subject to taxation?

The last clause of paragraph five will work most unfairly and will give rise to a good deal of discussion. It is provided that this consumption tax is not to be levied within foreign settlements or concessions. As to foreign Concessions the boundaries are well defined, but as to foreign Settlements there are no boundaries at all, or they are so loosely defined as to amount to no boundaries at all. When the subject of boundaries, however, has been settled, it will yet transpire that every Chinese merchant who opens a shop, either in his own name or in the name of or in partnership with a foreigner, within such boundaries, will be at a very considerable advantage over and beyond merchants in the rest of the cities. Being freed from the levy of the consumption tax he will be able to sell his produce by so much cheaper than his unfortunate competitor situated outside the boundaries. This is an injustice which should be remedied. If this is carried out, as here implied, the foreign Settlements and Concessions will become overcrowded and properties will consequently rise considerably in value. It will be to the interests of all purchasers to make their purchases from shops situated within such boundaries, since they will be able to buy their goods at a price very greatly below that charged them on the native street, where the shopkeepers will be oppressed by the amount, as yet undefined, of the consumption tax.

It is not anticipated that the amount of this tax, even under the most favourable circumstances, will be as low even as 10 per cent.

But how is this tax to be collected? Various methods have been suggested, some of which I proceed to enumerate.—

1st. To station an officer opposite every shop or every two or three shops in every town, market-place or village in the Chinese Empire to take note of all produce entering such shops and to collect the tax. It is only necessary to state this method to show that it is an absolutely impossible one. The vast hordes required for the collection and the difficulty of supervision would make this method quite out of the question.

2. It is proposed by some that offices shall be established for the collection of this tax at all the city gates of the walled towns and at the approaches to the streets of all suburbs, market-towns and villages to collect the tax on goods passing within. This method, if it is resorted to, will give more consumption tax offices by far than there are Likin stations in the whole Empire of China. It will involve an almost overwhelming expense, furthermore it is in distinct contravention of the provisions of the treaty, which forbids the collection of any dues or the taxing of any goods "in transit." This

method, therefore, is bound to be ruled out.

3. There is still another method, and that is a tax on every shop in the Empire upon its "turn over" or business done, and this is the method which the name given to this tax in Chinese leads us to suspect will be adopted. This tax is called in the Chinese version of the Treaty a "Siao Ch'ang Shui," which really means a tax on sales. Many Chinese imagine that the tax will be levied in this way. If so it will be disastrous.

In the first place a very large staff will be required to collect the funds, and as these collectors, who we may presume will be without salaries like the Likin employees, and indeed we may imagine that the Likin staff will be largely drawn upon to supply officers for this service, we may expect, I say, far more exactions, "squeezes" and oppression by this method of collection than in the Likin.

When a boat is passing a Likin station it has its negotiation with the Likin officers and passes away to an indefinite distance. The shopkeeper, however, is stationary, he does not disappear from view, he is permanently established and himself, his family, and his goods are at the mercy of the collector. If he refuses to pay the illegal demands made upon him he can be subjected to any amount of persecution and loss and involved in difficulties or in suits on trumped-up charges, which official China knows only too well how to work up.

Again, by what method is it possible for the collectors to arrive at the values of goods which are subject to a consumption tax? If the Chinese officials require the Chinese tradesmen to keep two separate series of books, one for foreign goods and another for Chinese, the returns at the end of the year will probably show an enormous volume of foreign trade and a very small proportion of Chinese, for the simple reason that the tradesmen will underdeclare their Chinese trade in order to obviate the tax. The Chinese official, being himself a Chinaman, will understand this game at once, and will probably cut the knot by levying on the total trade of the shop, and if so then, of course, foreign goods are equally involved with Chinese; but we have already been assessed a heavy import tax of 12½ per cent. in order to avoid further taxation! And yet the taxation cannot be avoided.

The Treaty, it is true, explicitly states that foreign goods are to be exempt from taxation, and certificates and so on are to be issued, but they will be of little value in such a case as the above. The Chinese official will, of course, deny that he has taxed any foreign goods, and with his usual ingenuity he will devise some means by which it will be most difficult to get at him. The Treaty provides, it is true, for cases of complaint. It will be no easy matter as stated, to bring definite proofs, and it will in any case be a costly proceeding, with always the fear, if the case, though beyond a doubt existing, yet impossible of technical proof sufficient to satisfy the Court of Law, fails, of the cost of the suit falling upon the person attempting to resist the tax. The unfortunate merchant will then be saddled with his consumption tax, with his 12½ per cent. on his foreign goods, with the cost of the case he has tried to prove, and furthermore with the vengeance of the permanent officials in whose hands he is placed, and before whom he is perfectly helpless.

The more one considers this tax the more objectionable it appears and the difficulty of collection seems almost insurmountable, especially if one considers that foreign goods are to receive perfect protection.

(To be continued.)

THE FIRE AT AMOY.

(From the "China Mail" of the 7th inst.)

By the Douglas steamer Haiching, which arrived from Amoy this morning, further details have come to hand with regard to the great fire at Amoy.

Fire broke out about 10 a.m. on Friday, the 3rd inst., in the north-eastern corner of the native city. There was a strong north-easterly breeze, and following on the prolonged spell of dry weather the flames spread rapidly across the city, making a clean sweep of everything inflammable in its track for a distance of about a quarter of a mile wide. At one time it was feared, owing to the strength of the breeze and the headway which the fire attained from the outset, that all the foreign hongs on the Bund would be sacrificed, but although the merchants removed their books and valuables into cargo boats, this fear was not realised. At sunset it was seen that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co's hong and that of Messrs. Douglas LaPraik were doomed, and, to make matters more serious, the fire had reached the back of the Customs House. All the fire engines were manned, but owing to the ferocity of the flames, but little progress could be made. At the same time, great credit is due to the Customs Staff, who fought the flames with all the energy available to them, and ultimately saved the Customs premises, which caught fire several times. Amongst those to whom credit is due in connection with the extinction of the fire here are Mr. Lennox Simpson, Commissioner; Mr. Stevens, Harbour Master; and Mr. Gray Donald, Superintendent of Lights, South China.

By blowing up with dynamite some native houses—a fine piece of work—the fire was checked in its direction towards the foreign hongs. In addition to Messrs. Jardine and LaPraik's a part of the old Keecheong hong has been totally destroyed. The houses destroyed number between 800 and 1,000, and much valuable merchandise has been lost. Behind the foreign hongs and the Bund were the rich Chinese and Indian piece goods and general merchandise hongs, which have suffered severely.

Owing to the fire breaking out in daylight, there was, comparatively speaking, a small loss of life, but many people seeking to save their property in the narrow street and alleys must have been lost.

But the saddest incident of the fire was the death of Captain Fife, of the s.s. Wenchow. With others he was untiring in his efforts to pull down houses, to check the spread of the fire, when a roof fell in and he was smothered in the debris.

His case is a particularly pathetic one. He was only recently married and he leaves a young widow, who is supposed to be on her way out to China,—her intention was to meet him at Hongkong. Captain Fife assumed command only recently.

Business was practically suspended on the 3rd inst., and on the 4th inst. there were practically no boats at hand to discharge cargo, and several ships were detained. Amongst the places destroyed was the Amoy Printing Press.

Had the foreign houses been fitted with iron shutters (a correspondent says) it would have helped to have saved a number of the premises now in ruins. There was nothing to check the advance of the flames, and several houses were lost owing to the wooden shutters with which they were fitted catching fire. On the west side the fire was checked at Messrs. Carter, Macy's big new godown. All the firms saved their books and a considerable portion of the office fittings was got off to the cargo boats and launches in the harbour in the early part of the day of the fire. It is four years since the last big conflagration in Amoy but nothing has occurred in the nature of a fire of such dimensions as this. The Customs

people removed all their books and archives when the outbreak started, but when all danger was overcome, these records were sent back.

THE TYPHOON AT NIKKO.

Typhoons unhappily are no respecters of places, and that which recently swept over Japan has not spared even Nikko—Nikko the magnificent, nesting high up in the hills far to the north of Tokio. Accounts to hand from this favourite summer resort show that it has indeed suffered severely. For four days before the devastation actually came, heavy rains kept visitors to the hotels and villagers alike indoors, but there was nothing exceptional about the downpour to cause alarm. Then there came a night when the crunching of great stones in the bed of the Daiya-gawa stream, accompanied a rapid rising of turbid waters which overleaped the ordinary banks, tore away the yielding earth, brought down monster trees by the roots, reached the riverside houses, caught them in the onrush and bore them, 150 at least, swiftly away. Fifty of the inhabitants will never require homes again; the rest within a few hours of the disaster, when the floods had subsided, were contemplating the scene of wreckage with customary Japanese resignation, and setting about as cheerily as would be expected to make the best of bad circumstances. Some of the damage done is irretrievable. All the bridges were carried away even the sacred Mi Hoshi, built to mark the spot where, according to the legend, Shodo Shonin crossed the river, and which is kept closed to ordinary mortals in consequence, perished. Its great stone piers have proved sufficiently strong to resist all floods and torrents for 300 years until now. The famous Buddhas on the river bank above are also gone, though it is hoped that some of these venerable images may yet be recovered. Great havoc was brought among the great cryptomeria trees, and in the four-mile avenue below the village there are woeful gaps hard to fill again. Frailer things like telegraph poles had no chance whatever, and Nikko's communication with the outside world would have been quite cut off but for the railway which being well-sheltered escaped without much hurt. The local gas works were seriously damaged and the village was consequently in darkness at night. Most of the visitors staying at the hotel took the earliest opportunity of getting down to Tokio.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS

are the best, cheapest, and most popular remedies at all seasons, and under all circumstances they may be used with safety, and with the certainty of doing good. Eruptions, rashes, and all descriptions of skin diseases, sores, ulcerations and burns are quickly benefited, and ultimately cured by these healing, soothing and purifying medicaments. The Ointment rubbed upon the abdomen checks all tendency to irritation in the bowels, and averts, diarrhoea and other disorders of the intestines frequently prevailing through the summer and fruit seasons. Heat bumps, inflammations of the skin, blotches, pimples, muscular pains, neuralgic affections, and enlarged glands can be effectively overcome by using Holloway's remedies according to the instructions accompanying every packet.

THE JAPANESE LOAN.

(FROM OUR TOKIO CORRESPONDENT.)

Tokio, 8th October.

In a recent article in the "Sale of Five Per Cent Bonds" the "Japan Mail" remarks that:

"The transaction does not involve the issue of any new bonds by the Treasury, or any consequent increase to the national debt. It means simply that bonds which, though already issued, did not find purchasers among the general public in Japan and had, therefore, to be taken over by the Deposit Bureau of the Finance Department, now pass into the hands of British investors."

A Strange Coincidence.

By a strange coincidence the "Japan Times" of the same date reasons in much the same manner. It tells us "that the introduction of foreign capital about to take place, far from constituting a new burden to the country, only amounts really to cashing paper securities which, as they stood accumulated in the Deposit Department, have so far formed an obstacle in the way of making profitable uses of the various funds of the Government."

Does increase National Debt.

I need not point out that, the "Japan Mail" and "Japan Times" notwithstanding, the sale of those bonds does increase the national debt. So long as they "stood accumulated in the Deposit Department" they certainly did not constitute a debt, but now that they are issued they do.

(1) This inadvertence on the part of the two papers in question is all the more regrettable as it may lead some people to suspect that all is not right with Japan's finances whereas, on the contrary, they seem to be in fairly good condition. I have just received the 2d number of the "Financial and Economic Annual of Japan" issued by the Department of Finance; and, according to the figures given in this publication, I find that the excess of revenue over expenditure in ordinary accounts during the last six years was in round numbers,

	million yen.
1896-7	4
1897-8	16
1898-9	13
1899-1900	39
1900-1901	43
1901-1902	41

while the estimates for the current fiscal year are

1902-1903	48
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I use the expression "over expenditure in ordinary accounts" as the post-bellum programme largely increased the expenditure in the extraordinary accounts without there being any corresponding increase in the extraordinary receipts. Nevertheless the excess of revenue over expenditure in the total accounts for the same period is

	Yen.
1896-1897	18,002,000
1897-1898	2,701,000
1898-1899	296,000
1899-1900	88,000
1900-1901	3,104,000
1901-1902	289,000

The great extraordinary expenditure necessitated the regular floating of loans to meet the expenses of the railways, telephones, and other public works but this fiscal year there was no need, it is said (semi-officially), to raise a loan, as the estimates showed a revenue excess of nearly five million yen, out of which surplus the Government proposed to meet the extraordinary expenditure. This fact seems to show that the finances of Japan are in a healthy condition, as they stand; but it

must also be borne in mind that the nation is taxed dangerously high in proportion to its means and its resources.

The Budget.

Previous to the announcement that this loan had been concluded, there was a rumour to the effect that the Government was finding it very difficult to compile a satisfactory budget for the fiscal year 1903-1904; but the "Kokumin," a very well-informed paper learns

"that the Government is in a position to easily balance the two sides of the account even by including in the budget some new undertakings in addition to carrying out without any change the portions of the 'continuance' works previously appropriated for next year. The only question that the Government is considering at present is the question of how to enlarge the revenue surplus, and not the question of how to balance the two sides (so the "Kokumin" learns). On the other hand one question which is receiving the Government's attention is that of keeping in force the present increased rate of land taxation. This question of continuing the present rate is not taken up, however, with the object of meeting any prospective deficit in the budget, but it is done so rather to find means for launching a new undertaking of a positive character. In other words the object kept in view in this connection is to put in practice a third programme of naval expansion. With this naval programme shelved for the present the Government finds it not only unnecessary to continue in force the present increased rate of the tax in question, but it may without any difficulty restore that rate to its original schedule in 1904, as provided by the law as it stands. Moreover, the Government will from that year be able to annually appropriate a sum of six and a half million yen to the 'war-vessels replenishing fund.' Further, after 1905 the budget will come to show a yearly surplus of six million yen in addition to the above."

The Lion of the Hour.

Mr. Soyeda, the President of the Japanese Credit Mobilier, which has been chiefly instrumental in effecting the arrangement, is naturally the lion of the hour. He has been interviewed by a representative of the "Nichi Nichi," to whom he said that after the establishment of his bank, foreigners desirous of investing their money in Japanese bonds frequently came to him with comparatively small orders. It was in May last that a syndicate formed by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in conjunction with Messrs. Baring Bros. applied for a large consignment of bonds but proposed to become sellers instead of mere brokers. The negotiations fell through at first, but were resumed in August and have now been concluded. The "Nichi Nichi's" reporter takes care to assure us that in spite of his success, Mr. Soyeda "remains calm," as he does not of course regard the matter in the light of any new departure in the business of his bank. He simply thinks it a regular stroke of business transaction a little bigger than anything his bank ever has done before. However the fact that the 5 per cent. bonds for which market could not be found at home could be sold in the foreign market may be considered as a very conspicuous feature in the present transaction. What he feels specially satisfied with is the intelligence received from London, that the market is favourably disposed to the sale of the bonds.

The price of the bonds is to be remitted to Japan as soon as the bonds shall have reached London, and probably a greater part may come in by the end of the year and the rest by February next at the latest.

The Opinion of the Press.

The Press welcomes on the whole the sale of the bonds. The "Kokumin" approves of the transaction but says that the rate of interest is .55 per cent higher than the rate of the 4 per cent bonds issued in London a few years ago, and .2 per cent higher than the previous sale effected through another intermediary. It contents itself, however, with the reflection that something is better than nothing, and urges the people to be thrifty and diligent so that they may be the better enabled to lay the foundation of Japan's future commercial greatness.

The "Jiji" warns the Government not to go in for any extravagant expenditure, nor on the other hand to unnecessarily curtail the revenue by the restoration for example of the land tax to its former rate.

The "Nichi Nichi" is unservedly glad, being of opinion that the conclusion of the loan has raised Japan's credit in the eyes of the world. It hopes that the Government will henceforth discontinue having recourse to extraordinary and even unreasonable expedients for meeting the demands of State undertakings. By this it probably means the utilisation on one occasion of the China indemnity for the carrying on of the railway, telephone, and other service originally included in the list of works to be carried out by means of loans.

The "Chuo" compares the success of the Government on this occasion to its failure last year, when it sent an unknown individual to America to raise a big loan of Mr. Pierpont Morgan.

The "Hochi" says that this fifty millions must be devoted to filling up the gaps produced in the Japanese financial system, and must not be appropriated for any other purpose.

The "Niroku" is dissatisfied with the rate of interest being higher than on the two previous occasions despite the fact that rates of interest have a tendency to fall in all the world's markets.

The "Yomiuri" considers the news as the most reassuring that has come to hand for years.

The Opposition Papers.

The "Asahi" says the terms were not satisfactory, and proceeds to remark that the net price of the bonds is in reality much lower than £98 per 1,000 yen face value. In fact the rate is 96.767 yen per 100, and that because the fineness of Japanese gold is greater than that of English gold. The Japanese 10 yen gold weighs 8.33333 grams and is of 9/10 fineness, while the English pound sterling weighs 7.9881 grams with a fineness of 11/12. In other words 98 English pounds sterling contain 725.76338 grams and therefore correspond, in point of fineness, to 967 yen approximately in Japanese gold. Therefore it follows that the sale of Japanese bonds at the rate of 98 pounds sterling per 1000 yen really amounts to selling the bonds at 96.767 per 100 yen face value. It is true even this rate is higher than the current quotation at home, where the bonds are quoted at less than 96 per 100; but compared with the rate on the two previous occasions the present one is decidedly unfavourable. The "Asahi" concludes by predicting that the inflow of specie, at least its temporary inflow, into Japan, and the swelling of the specie reserves of the Bank of Japan will have the effect of raising the prices of commodities, and will therefore enliven more or less the markets of the country. The bank in question ought, it says, to be guarded at this juncture and ought not to repeat the erroneous measure of thoughtlessly lowering the rate of interest, as it did to its own cost and to that of the market at large, on the conclusion of the Japan-China War.

AGROUND ON A REEF.

ACCIDENT TO THE BRITISH STEAMER NITHSDALE.

IN THE CARDIVA CHANNEL, MALDIVES.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHIEF OFFICER AND FIVE MEN AT COLOMBO.

(From the "Times of Ceylon.")

FOUR HUNDRED MILES IN AN OPEN BOAT.

Intelligence was received in Colombo early this morning of the running aground of the steamer Nithsdale, of Glasgow, on a coral reef in the Cardiva Channel of the Maldivé group of islands, the news being brought by the chief officer of the vessel who, with five other men, arrived here in an open boat after a perilous journey to seek assistance. Some sensation was caused in the Port when the boat bringing these men was spied in the early morning coming in under sail, and when the weary and wet crew stumbled ashore in their wet clothes, unkempt and grimy, not having had no sleep for several days, they were surrounded by eager crowds and their story soon circulated. The Nithsdale, which is a steel screw steamer of 3,478 tons gross and 2,234 tons net register belonging to the Mackill Steamship Co., Limited, Glasgow, arrived at Colombo from Java on Thursday, the 4th instant, with 6,000 tons of sugar for America, and after coaling left the following day at 10.25 p.m. She was to call at Delaware Breakwater for orders. The Maldivé Islands lie just

IN THE WAY OF VESSELS

homeward-bound from Colombo, and these vessels go through various well-established channels, such as the One and-a-half Degree Channel, which lies south of the Maldivé Islands; the Cardiva Channel, which goes right through the group; the Eight Degree Channel, north of the Maldivé Group; and the Nine Degree Channel, further north, between Minicoy and the Laccadive Islands. The Cardiva Channel, the exact position of which is Lat. 5 deg. N. and Long. 73 deg. 20 min. E. is always used, especially in fine weather, as being in the direct route to the Canal, and in this case the Nithsdale steered for this passage. All went well after leaving Colombo on Friday night, and the Maldivé Islands were approached early on Monday morning. The vessel was steaming at a speed of nine knots an hour, making for the channel, when

A SUDDEN SHOCK WAS FELT

and she trembled violently with the impact. The time was 3.10 o'clock in the morning, and the frightened seamen rushing on deck found the vessel was hard and fast on a submerged reef. Captain George Hadden, the master, and the second officer were on deck at the time, and the course the vessel was keeping when she struck was W.S.W., which should have taken her safely through the Channel. The reef is marked on the chart, and the supposition is that the vessel was slightly deflected from her course by a current and carried on to the coral bank. The night was very dark and nothing could have been seen; but the weather was fine and the sea calm. When morning broke

A SMALL COCORNUF-FRINGED ISLAND WAS OBSERVED

about three miles off on the port side, supposed to be Gator Island, while another atoll was seen on the starboard side, which was probably Cardiva Island which lies at the south of the entrance of the Channel bearing its name. The Malé atoll, the principal island of the group, could be

seen about 10 miles distant and to the left of Gator Island. As soon as the hands had assembled on deck the Captain addressed them, explaining the true state of affairs. The vessel had struck on a sunken reef over which there was about two fathoms of water. Both sides of the reef was deep water. Captain Hadden believed

THE VESSEL MIGHT SLIP INTO DEEP WATER in which case, if she was badly leaking, he would signal to a passing vessel and seek assistance. In the meanwhile he deputised the Chief Officer to put into Colombo to procure help, and on calling for volunteers the 4th engineer, one fireman and three seamen stepped forward. The life-boat, stocked with provisions to last two weeks, and water sufficient for three months' consumption, a compass, mast and sails, put off from the vessel's side at 10 o'clock taking the small party who had a voyage of over four hundred miles before them. Hoisting the sail the boat moved off accompanied by the good wishes of those on board. When those in the life-boat

SAW THE NITHSDALE FOR THE LAST TIME she had a great slant to the starboard side, and the after deck was flush with the sea; and just before they left the ship the forehold was full of water, while the after hold was also admitting water. The voyagers soon lost sight of the stranded vessel. The natives were then coming to the scene from the various atolls round about in their little canoes, and it was expected that they could be depended upon for any assistance. Captain Hadden had also taken the precaution to launch the ship's boats and have them alongside, and his intention was to remove the rest of the crew and some provisions to the atoll hard by, while himself and the second officer remained on board on the chance of signalling any passing vessel if found necessary. The lifeboat was meanwhile sailing steadily towards Colombo and fine weather was experienced on the first day. Tuesday, however, broke nasty, gusts of wind blew the greater part of the day, and to make matters worse it rained heavily off and on and the men were drenched to the skin with spray and rain-water. Matters became worse at night, and about 9.30 o'clock the mast snapped just above the thwarts. The boat now

DRIFTED ABOUT HELPLESSLY,

and while some repaired the broken mast others had to man the oars to keep the boat's head steady. After drifting about here and there in the dark the mast was again rigged up and the voyage resumed. Next day the weather was again bad and the sail had to be continually reefed and unreefed for fear of the mast being carried away, while the bucket had to be constantly used to bale out the water, which was washed over. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Colombo being then about 150 miles distant, a vessel was sighted, and a signal being hoisted, half an hour later she came up with the boat. She proved to be the German steamer "Rudesheimer," outward-bound, which after giving the necessary directions and some provisions, continued her voyage. The following day (Thursday) was again squally and wet, and at night the weather was quite thick. The wind blew in gusts,

SEAS BROKE OVER THE BOAT,

and the water had to be more frequently baled. The men were now quite exhausted, not having had sleep for three days, as all had to be constantly on the alert, the unusually nasty weather keeping everyone at work. Early this morning the weather improved and like a ray of hope, the revolving light from the Fort cheered the weary men, and the boat sailed into port at 6.30 o'clock. The life-

boat is a stout one, 23 feet in length and carrying eight oars. Those left behind with the "Nithsdale," besides the Captain, are two officers and thirty-two men.

A later issue of the "Times of Ceylon" states that another enquiry in connection with the loss of the Nithsdale was held at the office of the Superintendent of Wrecks, Colombo, by Mr. K. W. B. MacLeod, Deputy Collector of Customs.

Oscar Andrean, who was the man at the wheel at the time of the accident, stated:—

"Twenty minutes before the accident the Captain altered the course two points to the South, so it became W.S.W. The steering gear was in order. Ten minutes before the accident I said to the Captain 'we have struck something.' There seemed to be something wrong. The vessel was heading W.S.W. at the time. There was a slight jerk on the vessel. Almost immediately after there was a heavy jerk as though the ship was scraping over something. I still steered W.S.W. In a few minutes the vessel finally struck on the reef." He added that as the Captain made no reply when he called out that the ship seemed to have struck something that it was possible that the call was not heard.

The boatswain, Charles Shildrake, was asleep at the time of the accident and was awakened by the vessel running aground. Under the direction of the Chief Officer he helped to get out the life-boats and afterward to take soundings, which were continued all night. When daylight broke the Chief Officer had the starboard life-boat fitted out and stocked. He then called for volunteers to accompany him to Colombo and met with a ready response. The boatswain, who remained behind, was ordered a few minutes later by the second officer to jettison the bags of sugar forming the cargo. At dinner time there was water in the hold. At night the water was at least six inches higher than at dinner time. The ship was thoroughly tight except in No. 2 hold, where she was making water at the rate of one inch an hour. On Wednesday, the 10th September, the Captain gave orders for the manning of one of the boats on the port side and the gig on the starboard side, so that if the ship should go down, as she slid off, the men left on board could be picked up. An unsuccessful attempt was then made to slide the vessel off the reef, and in consequence of the failure the boatswain was ordered to continue working the sugar. That night the Captain gave permission to any who wished to go ashore and sleep. The boatswain and others accordingly rowed to Safor Island, about 3½ miles from the ship. Describing what followed the boatswain said: "A few minutes after we landed there, the Prime Minister of the Sultan of the Maldives also landed. He had come then to see if he could render any assistance and I stood talking to him about the state of the ship. Just by this time I looked round and saw that the ship had slid off the reef, and I exclaimed to another seaman who was near by: 'Good Heavens, the ship is afloat, let us go on board!' She had a list down by the head and was up by the stem. The Minister told me it would be impossible to get on board that night as it was getting squally. A squall broke two minutes later and I and a sailor and fireman stood on the sands watching the ship's movements. We then saw the Captain head her on to the reef again. She lay still for a considerable time, how long I cannot tell, and then she seemed to be gliding slowly northward and westward. After that it came in dark. We then went and had a biscuit and water and I proposed to keep the watches. I kept the first watch. It was dark and I

saw the ship for the last time between 10 and 11 p.m. to the best of my belief. About 2 a.m. as near as I could say I was on the beach again. I could not then see the ship. At 5 o'clock in the morning we were to leave the island for the ship with the Minister of the Sultan. Before daylight I was awake and woke the boys to go out to the ship; and the Minister's son then came and told me his father would be ready to start as soon as he had told his prayers. In the meanwhile I went down to the beach, but saw no ship. The ship had disappeared. The Prime Minister agreed to take the men on his boat to see what had happened to the ship but although they made a circle of about 10 miles, with a man aloft most of the time, they could see nothing of the Nithsdale. The boatswain wished to be landed on the other island, Cardiva, as he supposed any survivors would be there, but the Minister said that owing to the wind and current he would not be able to get back. He promised, however, to communicate with Cardiva as soon as possible. The party returned accordingly to Safor, where they were picked up by the B.I.S. Amra on Friday afternoon.

Augustus Nordstern, another able seaman, having described the Greek, who was "look out" man at the time of the accident as mentally and physically fit for his duties and not short-sighted nor stupid, the enquiry was adjourned. It will be resumed on the return of H.M.S. Fox (Captain F. S. Pelham) which has set out for the Maldives in search of the missing steamer and any of her crew who may be surviving.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

WE have received the "London and China Express" of 5th September.—The Japanese fleet has sailed from Cardiff on its homeward journey.—The Hongkong Coronation Centennial was received by the Governor-General of Canada in company with some United States troops in its passage through Ottawa.—The Lombard Street Bank signs put up for the Coronation are to remain.—The new boat with which Sir Thomas Lipton will compete for the America Cup is in hand.—Sir Harry Keppel, though over ninety years of age, is paying another visit to the Straits Settlement.—A Japanese Exhibition at Whitechapel Art Gallery had been visited by more than 100,000 persons.—H.M. first-class cruiser Endymion (Captain A. W. Paget C.M.G.) has been paid off on her return after three years' service on the China Station.—A serious explosion by which 15 miners were killed and many injured occurred at a colliery at Aberystwyth.

THE following items of intelligence are taken from Indian newspapers of a recent date:—Sir Michael Hicks Beach, who will be present at the Delhi Durbar, will be the guest of Lord Northcote.—The Amir of Afghanistan has been purchasing numbers of guns in Germany, and the whole of them are on the way to Peshawar.—Lieutenant Sanky, of the 35th Sikhs, has been shot dead by his bearer at his bungalow at Nowshera.—The man also killed an orderly, and was then shot by sepoys of the regiment as he refused to surrender.—Last year 1,347 ships arrived at Calcutta and 1,356 left. This is a decrease of 112 on the previous year. The high figures of 1900 were due to the numerous transports going to Africa and China. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have drawn up a report for establishing a bureau of commercial intelligence.

UNDER the heading "English as She is Wrote," the Yokohama "Eastern World" says:—

It is not in London alone that the English language is misused with disastrous results. Here is a piece of Siamese journalism that puts some of our contemporaries quite in the shade in the matter of word painting. It is an account of a shooting outrage, and runs as follows:—

"Shooting Outrage. O! Fearful Agony. Khoo Tong, one of Phya Song's staff, was on a mission to Lampon, and on his return instantly shot dead by some miscreants, scoundrels. O! untimely death. O! fearful. O! Hell. All friends express their morose. The cowardice dog is still at large. 6 soldiers and six policemen were at once dispatched."

If six policemen were dispatched every time a murder was committed in London, we fear the supply would soon fall below the demand. Orrible!

WE have received the following notes on books that may be expected:—

Mrs. Campbell Praed's "My Australian Girlhood" is a forthcoming work which should interest all our readers. It is to the earlier days of the later youth of the Colonies that Mrs. Praed's memory returns. The book is promised by Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, and is profusely illustrated. Speaking of her earliest recollections, Mrs. Praed says: "That was nearly 50 years ago, when Moreton Bay was still a penal settlement, and the Colony of Queensland not in existence; when Brisbane was only a river village called Brisbane Water, and its Houses of Parliament undreamed of."

Every serious student of Municipal life, practical or theoretical, has long since learned the value of Albert Shaw's two books, Municipal Government in Great Britain, and its companion volume which deals with the uses of the Continent. Mr. Shaw is a writer who speaks of what he has seen and known, and a better counsel for those who would make a town of their village, or a city of their town, does not exist. It is good news that a reprint is about to be issued by Mr. T. Fisher Unwin. The price is 7/6 net.

THE Sikhs who went to the Coronation from P.-R. evidently enjoyed themselves in London, and did their best to express their content in the following letter to the "Daily Mail":—

Contingent Bolignard and Guide Infantry, Sikh, Perak, 22-8-1902.

Sir,—Please show our good bye for every body. Because we are going to-morrow morning. We are lived three months in London wet by happy. Thank is King show to us your nice and lucky country and thank is of all officers. We are lived too much glad under command Major-General commanding Colonial troops. Thank him. Yery, very good-bye for every body.

Sir editor, please print our good bye in paper.

The following note on a new departure by the Indian Government is from "Engineering":—

A departure of very considerable significance is about to be made by the Government of India in the shape of a Bureau of Commerce. The necessity of some such department has been impressed upon the authorities, and especially upon Lord Curzon, by a recognition of the defective arrangements which exist for providing the Government with advice and information upon commercial and industrial questions, and the almost entire absence of any machinery by which Government can procure and communicate to the commercial public information on matters which are of interest to them. From the brief outline of the scheme which the Viceroy has tentatively sketched, and which has been sent out to the several Chambers of Commerce, it is apparent that the Bureau is designed to fulfil the purpose of the Commercial, Labour, and Statistics Department, which is now doing good work in connection with the Board of Trade

at home, and the admirable organisations which have extorted the admiration of all intelligent students of American commercial methods. There will be at the head a Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, with his headquarters at Calcutta, but in constant communication with the commercial and industrial associations in India and at home, and with the British Consular Service. For the diffusion of the information gleaned there will be a library and an inquiry office at Calcutta, and a periodical journal. The primary function of the Director-General and his staff will be "to procure, and publish all information likely to be of use to the commercial public or the Government in its relations to commerce—matters relating to both import and export trade, to the inland and trans-frontier trade, to the industrial and mineral resources of the country, to the competition of foreign staples with local products in India, and of Indian staples with foreign products abroad, to the development of existing and the discovery of new markets." He will also be required to keep in touch with Chambers of Commerce and other bodies abroad, for the scheme comprehends matters relating to foreign and colonial tariffs, excise and "consumption" duties, customs regulations, consular fees, etc. For the communication of the information thus collected there will be an "inquiry office," in which all information not readily available in the library will be arranged, registered, carefully indexed, and brought up to date. Trained subordinates are to be attached to this office, charged with the duty of assisting the public in formulating their inquiries, and in tracing out and supplying information required.

SHANGHAI readers will be deeply interested in the following graphic account taken from the "St. James's Budget" of the 5th ult.:—

A serious accident occurred last week to a corridor train on the railway between Leipzig and Brunswick, by which some English passengers were travelling. Mrs. Henry Morris, of Shanghai, an English lady, describing the accident in a letter to her husband, who is now in England, says:—"We have had a terrible accident. It is a miracle we were not all killed. Four were seriously injured, four not so seriously, and two slightly. The train ran off the line, and had the drivers and firemen not turned off the steam and put on the brakes before jumping for their lives, we in our carriage—which was just behind the engine—would have been blown to pieces. As it is, our carriage was jammed between the luggage van, which was on top of the engine, and another carriage, with its glass and woodwork smashed in. Our carriage remained slanting, and anchored in the earth; another yarp and we should have been in Kingdom Come. We had two engines, and both were smashed and leaning half over the embankment, and the two tenders were also overturned. The engines looked like crumpled paper, and their steam was hissing at us while we got out of the window of our carriage, the doors having jammed. Men had to smash window with stools in order to escape. One stoker was only found an hour afterwards; he was so begrimed that he looked like a piece of charred wood. All the baggage was thrown out on to the line, and we had to wait two hours for a train to take us to Brunswick, where we arrived at 5 p.m. instead of 9 a.m."

THE increase of Hooliganism in some of the lower districts of London does not appear to be an isolated phenomenon. In other large cities of Europe and America the same thing is going on, and the latest centre to suffer from this form of violence is Sydney, where the Press is advocating the imposition of severe punishments to stop the evil.

THE following brief notice of the Russian Finance Minister, M. Witte, is from the Odessa correspondence of the "Times":—

By birth E. Witte is an Odessa man. After finishing his education at Kishineff, and Odessa young Witte was, at the instance of the then Governor of Odessa Movoyeski, taken in hand by Admiral Tchikatchoff, director of the Rossan Steam Navigation Company, and given a berth in the controlling department of what is now the State South-Western Railway system. His progress under the railway company, which was then managed by the Rossi Steam Navigation Company, was rapid, and before long he became chief assistant to Admiral Tchikatchoff. Later M. Witte entered the Ministerial circle as Minister of Ways of Communication, in which capacity he was responsible for an immense amount of patient investigation in connection with the survey of the route and preparations for the building of the great Siberian Railway. The Siberian Railway was begun a little over eleven years ago. Ten years ago, at the comparatively early age of 43, M. Witte was appointed Russian Minister of Finance.

Law Reports.

H. B. M.'s POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 11th October.

Before J. C. E. DOUGLAS, Esq.,

Police Magistrate.

R. v. HILLMAN.

Emil Hillman, an able seaman of the sailing vessel Daylight, was charged with assaulting Tsang Woo-lung, a richsha coolie, by striking him with his foot in the face in the Seward Road. Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Native police constable 490 said that on Friday, the 10th inst., at 5 p.m., he saw the accused assaulting a richsha coolie in Seward Road. Witness arrested him and took him to the station. Accused resisted at first and witness had to push him along. Prisoner had been drinking but was not drunk. Asked to describe the assault more particularly, witness said prisoner struck at the coolie's face and hit him in the eye. Witness did not see him strike more than one blow. The accused had hold of the richsha coolie by the collar and then hit him.

Prisoner asked no questions.

The complainant, who had a badly damaged eye and blood on his clothing, said that on the previous day prisoner took his richsha from the Central Hotel from 2 p.m. There were altogether five sailors in company. They went into the city. When they came out they got into the richsha again and went towards Hongke. When they got into the Broadway, opposite Farnham, Boyd & Company's dock, they were near a tailor's shop. Accused went into the tailor's shop and left by the back door. Witness went to the back door and found accused going towards Seward Road. He then asked for his fare and was assaulted.

By the Magistrate—When witness asked for his fare, accused struck him several blows. It was not till the native constable came up that he desisted. Witness was assaulted by the other sailors, but prisoner struck him in the eye and caused the blood.

Prisoner did not cross-examine, but said at first that it was another seaman and not he who struck the coolie. The police had sent that man on board.

The Magistrate asked if prisoner meant to imply that he was not present at all, but that another man committed the assault.

Prisoner then said that coolie struck him first and he then hit him back.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$10, with 14 days' hard labour as alternative.

R. v. THOMPSON, HORSEL and MEDLICOTT.

Three able seamen, also belonging to the sailing vessel Daylight, and named respectively Robert Thompson, Carl Horsel, and Fred Medlicott, were charged, on warrant, with being absent without leave from their vessel since the 4th inst.

The case was put back at first in consequence of the non-arrival of the captain of the vessel. It was stated that he had been duly warned to appear and that there were several warrants in Court awaiting his signature.

Detective-Sergeant McDowell said—At 4 p.m. yesterday I arrested the three prisoners at this Consulate. I had a Consular warrant for their arrest. They went quietly to the station.

The Magistrate, addressing prisoners, said—You have been charged with absence from your ship, but the captain has not appeared and I am not disposed to wait for him. As, however, you have been arrested, you are entitled, if you desire it, to have the matter investigated, and I am willing to adjourn the case till two o'clock to see if the captain appears then;—if not you will be discharged, or you can be discharged now.

Thompson, therefore, stated that the boat came in on Saturday, but he did not come on shore till Tuesday night. Later he made a complaint to the captain, who said: "All right, I will see you tomorrow morning." On the following morning the captain said he did not care whether all hands went off or not. He (Thompson) turned up to work on Wednesday morning and again on Thursday morning. On Thursday night he went on shore but did not go on board again. He went to the Consul to make a complaint, and he told him that the police officer was on board with a warrant.

The Magistrate.—You have seen the Vice-Consul?

Thompson.—Yes.

The prisoners took their discharge, and in dismissing them Mr. Douglas said he would advise them to go back to their work. They had made their complaint to the Consul, who would no doubt see it properly investigated. No doubt the men wished to get out of their agreement, but it was not everyone who could get out of an agreement just when he wanted.

Shanghai, 13th October.

The Affray on the Daylight.

R. v. SMITH.

Oliver Smith (27), A.B. on board the sailing vessel Daylight, was charged on remand with wounding James Wilcox, chief officer of the Daylight, by stabbing him with a knife, with intent to do grievous bodily harm, on the 5th October.

The first witness called on this occasion was Philip Alan Johnson who said: I am second mate on board the Daylight. I have not yet been signed off the ship's articles, but I have been on shore since Wednesday. About seven o'clock on the morning of the 5th October I was standing by the mizzen rigging on the port side, looking away from the vessel across the dock, when I heard a noise forward and on looking forward, saw prisoner with the mate back down over a spar. I ran forward and caught hold of prisoner, pulling him off the mate. I saw he had a knife in his right hand, so I caught hold of his right wrist with my right hand and when I did that he jerked the knife over the rail to the water. The mate then told me he had been stabbed in the hip. He was lying on his back over the spar. I took him and brought him out to his room. He walked

along. I took down his clothes where the wound was, and he showed me the wound, which was bleeding quite freely. The mate sent me for the captain who was just coming out of his cabin. The captain went into the mate's room and sent me across to Shanghai for a police officer.

By the Magistrate—The captain was not on deck when I first heard the row. What I actually saw take place before the row was four apprentices carrying a sailor forward who had been aft. I have no reason to believe prisoner harboured any ill will against the mate previously, but at the moment I went forward he was in a great passion. I may say that previous to this occurrence prisoner was one of the quietest and best behaved men on board the ship. When I went forward he had the mate over the spar and seemed to want to strike him with his right hand in which he had the knife. I cannot say whether the blow was given before or after I went forward. I did not have any struggle with prisoner myself. I merely pulled him away from the mate. It must have been before I got there that the blow with the knife was struck.

Prisoner had no questions to ask of witness.

The complainant in the case, James Wilcox, was now present to give evidence. He said: I am first officer on board the Daylight. The first of this affair happened about seven o'clock in the morning. There was on board a sailor whose name I don't know. We called him "Frenchie;" he was a Frenchman. On this morning he seemed to be under the influence of liquor and was loafing around the captain's cabin door, a place where he had no right to be. I ordered him away on several occasions, but he declined to go. While I was in conversation with the Chinese stewardess this man "Frenchie" slipped into the cabin, unknown to me. The first I knew of this was when I heard the captain inside the cabin ordering the man to go out. On hearing this I went into the cabin, took hold of Frenchie by the arm, and gently shoved him out towards the door. When he was out on deck he was so helplessly drunk he could not stand on his feet, but fell down. I helped him up a second time, but as soon as I let him go he fell down again, and in so doing he struck either his nose or his cheek bone against the deck, causing it to bleed. There were four or five apprentices standing close by at the time and I told these boys to lift the man up and carry him along and put him into his bunk. The captain, who was looking on at the time, told the boys to do the same thing. The man was still bleeding a little from the nose or cheek bone, and as they were carrying him along a few spots of blood fell on deck on the track. Some few minutes after this, it might be 10 minutes or it might be 15, I took a broom and went along to sweep these spots of blood off. When I got the main rigging I thought I saw a rope end hanging over the ship's side. On looking over the ship's side to see what this rope's end was, I felt someone give me a punch in the neck with his fist. When I turned round I saw prisoner standing behind me. He made the remark, "What for you strike my friend?" or words to that effect. At this time I was in a sort of reclining position, half sitting on a spar, with my back leaning up against the bulwarks. Prisoner made several blows at me which I parried with my hand. I do not know what time the knife was drawn but the first thing I knew was that I was stabbed in the hip, and when I looked towards the prisoner's hand I could see the blade of a knife. He made several attempts to strike me with the knife after that, but I managed to catch the blows as they came on, and so saved myself. At the same time I was shouting to the cook, who was standing in the galley door, to knock the knife out of

the man's hand. Just then the second officer came along and pulled the prisoner away so that I could get up. I might have wrenched myself clear while we were in the struggle, but I was afraid I should get a stab from the knife. The police officer was sent for, prisoner was given in charge, and I was sent to the hospital.

By the Magistrate: Besides the one blow in the left hip I received no other injury from the knife. I have no reason to believe that prisoner harboured any ill will against me previously.

The Magistrate: Do you suppose that this man meant to kill you? Did you imagine this to be a serious attempt on your life, or simply that on the excitement of the struggle, he pulled out the knife to disable you as much as possible?

Complainant: That is pretty hard to answer. If he had struck me one inch higher, the force was sufficient to be fatal. Undoubtedly he made one or two other attempts, which seem to me to be an business.

Have you had any previous trouble with this man?

No Sir. He gave very little trouble all the way out. He was a good sailor-man and behaved fairly well during the whole passage.

In answer to Inspector Bourke, complainant added that he could not say exactly when he was stabbed, but he thought it must be after the second officer came up.

Prisoner did not cross-examine.

James Edwards Donovan said: I am cook on board the Daylight. On the day in question I was speaking to prisoner on the starboard side of the galley. One of the apprentices, Norton by name, came into the galley on the port side. He said: "Cook, give me a little hot water, for the chief officer has knocked down Frenchie and cut his head." Prisoner, on hearing this, left off speaking to me and went into the fore-cabin. About five minutes elapsed. When I saw prisoner again he appeared on the port side of the ship, and I went over to that side as well. The chief officer was sweeping a portion of the deck on the port side. Prisoner went up to him and struck him. The chief officer dropped the broom and a struggle ensued between them, causing the chief officer to fall over a spar on the port side. They struggled there together for the space of about three minutes. I saw prisoner draw his knife and heard the chief officer sing out "I am stabbed." I looked around the deck to see if there was any one about besides me, and saw the second officer running from the after end toward the trouble. He tried to command the right hand of prisoner which held the knife, but prisoner threw it overboard before he could reach it. The second officer then parted the two of them and carried the chief officer aft. I did not see anything of what took place in connection with the man "Frenchie." The steward of the ship and the boy Norton know all about that.

Inspector Bourke: That is all the evidence, your Worship.

Prisoner, asked if he wished to make any statement, said: The chief officer was kicking the other man all over the deck. I asked why he was kicking the man, who was drunk. He told me he would serve me the same if I did not keep my mouth shut. He collared me and we started to fight right away. The second officer came up and had hold of me. They had me by the throat. To defend myself I made a cut at the chief officer's hand. I was then holding him over a spar and he was holding me, so that we could not get away from each other. The mate sang out that he was stabbed and let go of me. I let go of him also and he went away.

Prisoner said his witnesses were not present.

The magistrate read over the evidence and then said: You will be given every facility for calling your witnesses at your trial, for which you are now committed, and will remain in custody.

Shanghai, 14th October.

R. v. O'KEEFE, FOX, AND MARSHALL.

John O'Keefe, John Fox, and David Marshall, all unemployed, were charged with being concerned together in entering a dwelling-house, No. 276, Shansi Road, and stealing therefrom the sum of \$2.9, the property of the complainant.

P. C. 521 (native), cautioned, said that about 9.10 p.m. the previous day he was on duty in North Soochow Road, near the Chekiang Road bridge, when a Chinaman came up to him and told him that three foreigners, who were approaching, had stolen some money from an alleyway in Shansi Road. Shortly afterwards, three foreigners came up and were followed by two native women. Witness asked the foreigners to accompany him to the Police Station, but they refused. He walked a little way with them and then Indian P.C. 156 came up. A little later an Indian sergeant and the inspector of the district came, and the latter told them all to go to the Station.

Cross-examined—The two native women said that the three foreigners had snatched \$2.90 from them. The foreigners told witness that the Chinese had been gambling, but the latter denied this.

Ku Wong-sze, the complainant, cautioned, said that her husband was a cook. She did not know the name of the road in which she lived, but she thought the number was 266. About 8.30 p.m. the previous day she was in the hall of her house, examining some money which she had received for rent of a room, when three foreigners entered. She was frightened and ran into the other room. Standing at the door of the room, she saw the foreigners take the money from the table and go out. Just then her husband came home and she told him what had occurred. They both followed the foreigners. O'Keefe spoke to her husband and offered to give him \$1 back, but he refused to take it. Near the Chekiang Road Bridge they met a Chinese constable, who spoke to the foreigners. The tall one (O'Keefe) wrote something on a piece of paper and offered it to the constable, but he would not take it. Then an Indian constable arrived and the foreigners told him that witness had been gambling, which she denied. Shortly afterwards an Indian sergeant and the Inspector came up, and the latter told them all to go to the Police Station.

By Inspector Chilver—When the foreigners left the house they walked slowly until they got to the first corner, and then they hurried away. Witness did not speak English and the defendants did not speak to her in English. O'Keefe spoke to her husband in English when he offered the dollar. One of the dollars stolen from her had a piece of paper on it, and the other one had a chop, but that might have been rubbed off. There was nobody gambling in her house.

By the Magistrate—There was one other woman in the house, who was asleep with her child at the time. The money was paid by that woman for the rent of her share of the house. Witness lived on the upper floor and let off the basement to this woman.

Detective Macpherson produced a plan of the house, showing the arrangement of the rooms.

Witness, cross-examined, said that no foreigners had ever been in the house before. The money was lying on the table. She was frightened and ran away, leaving the money on the table.

Re-examined—Any one passing the door could see the money on the table. There were two dollars, four twenty-cent pieces, and one ten-cent piece.

In reply to his Worship, the prisoner said that they preferred to be dealt with summarily, rather than go before a jury.

Ku Chao-sze, cautioned, said that she lived in the same house as the last witness. She occupied a room in the basement, behind the hall. She had paid \$.90 to the complainant for rent a little after 8 p.m. the previous day. She saw the complainant place the money on the table and afterwards went to bed. Afterwards, the complainant ran into her room and told her that some foreigners had snatched the money away. She told the complainant to follow them, while she remained to look after the house. The foreigners walked away quickly; she saw them just as they were going out.

By Inspector Chilver—The table could be seen from the door-way. She could recognise the dollars by certain marks on them. When the theft occurred there were no men in the house—only herself and the complainant. The complainant followed the foreigners and witness knew nothing more of the matter until she was sent for to go to the Station. She had lived in that house for a year and had never seen any foreigner come in.

By the Magistrate—She saw no gambling in the house.

Ku Ze-sung stated that he was a cook employed in No. 28, Range Road. He went home every night after his work was over. On the night in question, when he got home, he was told by his tenant that some foreigners had snatched some money from his wife and that his wife had gone after them. He went in the direction where his wife had gone, and when he came up to her and the three foreigners he asked the foreigners for the money. The foreigners at first refused to return the money but subsequently offered to return \$1. He refused, and shortly after they met the Police.

Inspector Chilver handed in \$2.70 found on the prisoners.

By Inspector Chilver—It was O'Keefe who offered to return him a dollar. When he reached home there was nobody else there but the tenant. He did not gamble himself and had never taken any foreigner or Chinese to his house for that purpose.

Detective John Macpherson, sworn, stated that last night he received a telephone message from West Hong-ew Station and left immediately for that station. The three prisoners were in the charge room at the time. He had heard the evidence given before the Court. He then proceeded to the complainant's house accompanied by a native detective. The house was an ordinary Chinese dwelling house of the poor class (Witness here gave a minute description of the house.) He saw the woman who sub-let part the house and enquired about the rent money she had paid, when she said that a dollar had a paper on it and the other a chop. Witness then asked her to accompany him to the station. On arriving at the charge room he asked prisoners if they had any money and O'Keefe produced \$2.70. One of the dollars had a piece of paper on it. The other dollar had no special mark. He searched the prisoners and found no money on their persons.

By Inspector Chilver—Speaking from experience, he did not think the house was used as a gambling den. He did not find any gambling implements in the house. The complainants were very respectable people.

Cross-examined.—\$2.70 was found on O'Keefe and a handful of cash on Fox, which witness did not count. O'Keefe said he had received \$3 from a certain Chinaman for services rendered. He enquired from the Chinaman in question, who admitted the services rendered, but said that he only promised O'Keefe \$6 if he recovered the money through O'Keefe's services, but so far he had paid no money to O'Keefe.

O'Keefe said he wished to call the Chinaman and the two men who ran the place in Scott Road as his witnesses.

The case was then adjourned till 2 p.m. On resuming.

Mow Yih-tzo, cautioned, said—I am an aerated water manufacturer. The lady living at No. 32, Seward Road, owed me \$14 and refused to pay me. She asked me to come to the Consulate to get it. I asked the tall defendant (O'Keefe) to write a letter for me. He did so, and I agreed to pay \$3 for it. I paid him last Friday at 12.30 p.m. At first I gave him \$2 and an hour later I gave him another dollar. When I first met him I told him that if he could collect all the money I would pay \$9. He wrote one letter for me.

By Inspector Chilver.—I do not remember any mark on the dollars that I paid to O'Keefe.

Detective Macpherson—This is not the man I met in the morning; it was one of his assistants, who said that no money had been paid to O'Keefe.

In reply to the Magistrate, O'Keefe said that at 8.30 p.m. the previous day the three of them were walking about simply to kill time, and got into that district where the trouble was alleged to have occurred. They did not know where they were, but noicing an alleyway, thought it might be a short cut home. They entered the alleyway, and as they were walking through a Chinaman caught hold of O'Keefe by the coat and in piggin English asked him if he would like to have a gamble. O'Keefe replied that he did not understand Chinese gambling. The Chinaman said he understood it, and if they would pay him something he would see that they were not cheated. He then took them to the house, the doors of which were closed. He pushed the doors open and they followed him in. There were five Chinese gambling there, one of whom seemed to be acting as banker. There were dice, domino chequers, cash, and a lot of silver on the table. The Chinaman told O'Keefe to put his money on the table, and he put down all he had—a little more than three dollars. He put it in front of the Chinaman. He then put up 6 cents to gamble with, the dominoes were shuffled and all drew one, and then the dice were shaken. After the dice had been shaken three or four times the Chinaman told O'Keefe that he had won the same amount that he had put down, namely, 60 cents. The banker only wanted to pay him out 39 cents and the Chinaman who had taken them in said something. Then everybody seemed to get very excited, particularly the banker. The money was scattered all over the table and O'Keefe's got mixed up with the rest. Thinking that there was going to be a row, O'Keefe picked up rather less than \$3, in fact less money than he had put down. When asked by the Inspector how much money he had in his pocket he said about \$3, but it turned out that he had only \$2.70.

The defendants said that they were not at present in employment.

Marshall and Fox made no statement.

His Worship said that he was quite satisfied from the evidence that the charge was proved. O'Keefe, he thought, was a very clever liar. O'Keefe must go to prison for six weeks, with hard labour, and the other two prisoners, as accessories before and after the fact, were sentenced to one month's imprisonment, with hard labour.

U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

Shanghai, 13th October.

Before JOHN GOODNOW, Esq., U.S. Consul-General (Acting Judicially).

Morton.

This was a motion in the civil suit, Andrews and George (J. H. Ranger) v. S. H. Comstock, to file an amended claim.

Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper appeared for the applicants, and Mr. G. F. Curtis for the respondent.

Mr. Curtis entered an objection to the application.

Mr. White-Cooper explained the reason for the application, and said that the applicants were in every way entitled to amend the claim. In this way the amount in dispute would be thoroughly investigated and the whole matter cleared up.

His Honour said that he could not at that time grant the application. Without the consent of the respondent he could not allow another action to be brought into the existing one. If there was a separate claim for more money he would advise that it should be agreed between the parties to have both claims tried together, and thus save time and money. The case would be heard on Tuesday morning on the original petition.

Shanghai, 14th October.

Before JOHN GOODNOW Esq.,
Consul-General (Acting Judicially.)
ANDREWS and GEORGE (J. H. RANGER)
v. S. H. COMSTOCK.

Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. G. F. Curtis for the defendant.

His Honour advised the parties to this suit to come to some arrangement out of Court. If the matter in dispute could be settled by arbitration, he personally and the Americans in Shanghai would regard such a proceeding with much pleasure. If there was a possibility of this being done he would adjourn the Court to give time for the necessary arrangements to be made.

Mr. White-Cooper said that if the money came into Court the plaintiff would agree to the account being submitted to arbitration. But the moneys of the principals must be kept apart and distinct from the moneys of the agent, Mr. Comstock.

His Honour said that his suggestion was that every question in dispute between the parties interested should be dealt with by an arbitrator. What he was advising, for the sake of everyone concerned, was that this case should be settled privately and not in public. The decision of the referee, they must understand, was either agreed with or disagreed with. If it was agreed with it was filed as a judgment of the Court.

Mr. White-Cooper said the plaintiffs were quite ready to accept arbitration in the case if the money claimed was paid into Court.

His Honour agreed to this course of action. He said that he had asked Dr. Hykes and Mr. Fiske to act as arbitrators subject to the consent of both parties.

This Court adjourned until the afternoon.

In the afternoon, at the reassembling of the Court, his Honour said that no agreement had been arrived at, and the case would be tried at nine o'clock on Wednesday morning, the two assessors being Messrs Fiske and Hunter.

THE MIXED COURT.

Shanghai, 8th October.

Before Mr. WEI (Assistant Magistrate),
and Mr. B. GILES (British Assessor).
Stealing Tea from a Warehouse.

Two men who were charged on the 19th September last with breaking into the godown of Messrs. R. S. W. Talati and Co. and stealing therefrom three chests of tea, and were then remanded until the case against the man who received portion of the stolen property was heard by the Portuguese Court, the alleged receiver being a Portuguese subject, were again brought up by Inspector Matheson, who stated that after considerable difficulty he had had the case against the latter heard

yesterday, when the Portuguese Consul had decided to postpone his decision until the charge against the thief was disposed of by the Mixed Court. The evidence against the men was published in full in our columns on the 2nd September, and after some deliberation the prisoners were sentenced, the one to 300 blows, three months' cage, one year's imprisonment and deportation, and the other to 300 blows, one month's cage, three months' imprisonment and deportation.

Too Old to Work.

A rich coolie was charged with being in an unfit state to work.

Inspector Matheson said that the man was old, and an opium smoker. The police had received instructions to prevent such men plying for hire in this Settlement, and if a fine were inflicted it would probably be paid by the owner of the richia, who was a resident of the French Concession, as the richia would be held for security.

The Assessor objected to fining the coolie, who appeared to have been guilty of no more heinous crime than trying to earn his living. The responsible man was the owner, who should exercise more care in the selection of coolies for his richias. He recommended the Inspector to proceed against the owner at the French Court.

Inspector Matheson said that he had never proceeded against an owner at the French Court under such circumstances, the practice being to fine the coolie here, when the punishment fell upon the owner by reason of his having to pay the fine to release his property. He was only obeying instructions in bringing the matter into Court, and on the previous day a similar case had been dealt with and the coolie fined by the foreign Assessor.

The Assessor refused to fine the coolie, but authorised the Inspector to detain the richia until the owner came to some arrangement with the police regarding the matter.

Larceny from Customs Quarters.

A house boy was charged with stealing seven dollars, a silver medal, and a silver watch chain from the Customs quarters in Boone Road on the 6th inst.

Mr. Stennaeker, officer in charge of the quarters, stated that the sum of \$7 was missed from one of the rooms on Monday last, as well as the silver chain. The occupants of the quarters had suffered considerably from petty thefts in the past, an average of \$3 worth of valuables and money disappearing every month. Witness proceeded to search the effects of all the servants on Monday last, and in the box of the accused found a silver medal, which was fully identified by the owner as his property which had been stolen some months ago. On the strength of that discovery the police were communicated with and the accused arrested. A warrant was obtained and his house searched, but no trace of the missing money or chain was found. About thirty persons occupied the quarters, and the continual loss by theft was very annoying. The box from which the \$7 was stolen had been forced by the thief. Accused had six rooms to look after.

Prisoner was sentenced to 300 blows and two months' imprisonment.

Stealing from the Old Dock.

A man was charged with stealing a brass door handle, the property of Messrs. Farnham, Boyd and Co., Ltd.

A representative of the firm stated that the man was found leaving the dock with the handle concealed upon him. He was stopped by the watchman and handed over to the police. The handle came from a ship then in dock.

The Assessor—Where is the watchman? Witness.—He is not present.

The Assessor.—Well, I really do not see how we can proceed with the case unless the essential witnesses appear. In future cases of this kind it would be as well to remember that the chief parties to the matter must be in attendance to

give evidence. The accused will be remanded till to-morrow for the appearance of the watchman.

Illegally Carrying Weapons.

Five men, said to be discharged soldiers, were charged with carrying weapons within the Settlement, contrary to the Municipal Regulations.

Inspector Matheson said that the men were passing through the Settlement, and when arrested were found to possess a loaded revolver and a sword.

The Assessor said that the Magistrate informed him that the same men were wanted by the native authorities. They would be given 500 blows and three months' cage, and afterwards would be handed over to the Shanghai City Magistrate.

Shanghai, 10th October.

Before Mr. WEI (Assistant Magistrate) and Mr. B. GILES (British Assessor).

Furious Driving.

A mafoo was proceeded against on the above charge.

P. C. Vaughan said that he was on duty on the Thibet Road at about 5.40 p.m. on the 6th instant, when he arrested two mafoos for furious driving. As he was taking them to the Station, and just as he turned the corner of Foochow Road, the accused came along at an excessive speed, galloping in fact, and witness succeeded in stopping him with some difficulty. A foreign lady who was in the carriage told him that she had been rendered very nervous by the speed at which the accused drove the carriage, and was afraid some accident would occur in consequence.

The prisoner was fined \$10.

Attempted Burglary.

A house boy, arrested unemployed, was charged with breaking into the residence of Captain Sieberg, of the German Garrison, at No. 2, Siewei Road, on the 8th inst., with intent to commit a felony, and with being suspected of stealing therefrom \$90 on the 3rd July.

Captain Sieberg, who gave his evidence in German, said that he heard someone on the premises, and on making search found the prisoner, who was unable to escape owing to the automatic fastening of a door with a spring lock. The accused was in possession of a number of keys, one of which would open a drawer in the house.

The prisoner was given a bad record by Inspector Gibson, who informed the Court that he had served a sentence of six months last year. On this occasion he was sentenced to receive 500 blows, one month's cage, one year's imprisonment, and to be expelled from the Settlement.

Shanghai, 13th October.

Before Mr. Wei (Assistant Magistrate), and Mr. B. Giles (British Assessor).

Highway Robbery.

Two men were charged with the above offence.

It seems that at 6.45 a.m. on the 9th inst. a countryman was visiting the Settlement, and when in an alleyway near Wetmore Road, was attacked by the accused, together with another man who had not been arrested. They forcibly took from him a silver watch and chain valued at \$8. There happened to be a detective's "second" in a tea-shop close at hand, whither the victim went to tell of his misfortune, and he at once took action, and was successful in capturing one of the robbers. This man afterwards gave information which led to the apprehension of the second, and the recovery of the chain, but the third man had so far eluded capture.

The prisoners were sentenced to receive 500 blows, to be caged for one month, imprisoned for one year, and at the expiration of that term to be deported.

Furious Driving.

Four mafoos were brought up charged with furious driving on the Bubling Well Road on Sunday afternoon, and in each case a fine of \$10 was inflicted.

"AS HAPPY AS A KING."

This old saying, like a good many others is founded upon ignorance, and therefore completely misleading. As a matter of fact, kings have rather less of happiness than falls to the share of most private men. Take at random from history the lives of any fifty kings you will and compare them with the lives of any fifty private men, also taken at random, and I'll wager you my last shilling you'll find the balance of happiness inclines heavily to the private men. To be heralded by drum and trumpet wherever you go, to be spoken of either in terms of the extremes of adulation or of vulgar abuse, and to serve as a target for the revolver practice of every crank who nurses a grievance, is not quite the life a wise man would choose if his will had anything to do with the matter. I wish "I were a king" said Jones to his friend Brown; "not what is now-a-days called a king, but a real king as of old-time with authority to have a few people killed now and again when he felt like it." "You are neither a king or a man," replied Brown "but an ass without ability to eat thistles." Brown was right. Of all ambitions which sway mortal man, that which cost imperial Cesar his life—ambition to become a king—has least of wisdom in it, and is only to be accounted for by the monstrous fallacy of supposing that kings are, per se, happier than other men. These thoughts occur to us in considering the case of Mr. William H. Hight, of 7, Elder Street, Adelaide, S.A., who, we were about to say, was as happy as a king until about three years ago. But that wouldn't be right. With his youthfulness, his health, strength and splendid physique, Mr. Hight should have been, and doubtless was, happier than any king who could be named. Mr. Hight writes thus on the 10th of March, 1902:—"I am a native of South Australia, twenty-five years of age, and until three years ago never knew what it was to be seriously ill. At that period I was engaged in bush work, right in the heart of the rough North-East District. The work was extremely laborious, the food coarse, and the climate red hot. These conditions completely broke down my health. I grew weak and thin, continually felt out of sorts, and would get up in the morning feeling more tired than when I went to bed. There was a tight feeling, a distressing sense of oppression about the chest, and I was much troubled by flatulence, which frequently compelled me to rise from my bed and walk the floor for hours. I tried all sorts of pills and medicines for my complaint, but none of them did me any good. Finally I grew so weak that I had to give up my employment, having lost twenty-eight pounds in weight. I then went to Adelaide, and placed myself in the care of a first-class doctor, who said that my trouble was a bad form of indigestion; but though he treated me for a considerable time I gained no relief. It was at this crisis that a little book was left at the house which, fortunately examining, I found to be an almanac issued by the proprietors of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. In this little work I read of the case of a person whose symptoms were very similar to mine, and who claimed to have been thoroughly cured by Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. This fact determined me to try it, and I obtained a bottle without delay. A very few doses were sufficient to cause great improvement in my condition, which encouraged me to persevere with it, the result being that in a few weeks I felt like a new man. I could eat heartily and enjoy my food, the flatulence disappeared, my sleep was sound and refreshing, and

strength and cheerfulness returned to me. That was twelve months ago, and I have enjoyed the best of health ever since. I always keep a bottle of it by me, and take a dose from time to time, believing that prevention is better than cure.

(1) 1, 3 & 150c 226

BIRTHS.

ROCHE.—On the 8th of October, 1902, the wife of Thos. J. Roche, of a son.

THOMAS.—On the 9th of October, 1902, at No. 4, Sans Souci Terrace, Shanghai, the wife of C. W. Thomas, of a son.

HADLEY.—On the 6th of October, 1902, at No. 6, Pei-tai-ho Lane, Shanghai, the wife of A. J. Hadley, Imperial Maritime Customs, of a daughter.

ARNOTT.—On the 12th of October, 1902, at 5, Park Lane, Shanghai, the wife of James H. Arnott, of a son.

BOISRAGON.—On the 12th of October, 1902, the wife of Captain Alan Boiragon, Captain-Superintendent, Shanghai Municipal Police, of a son.

HEINSEN.—On the 14th of October, 1902, at 57, Szechuen Road, the wife of F. Heinsen, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

PERKINS — (OLCUTT).—At Florence, Italy, on the 24th of July, 1902 Lucy Mary, daughter of Emmet R. and Mary G. Olcott, of New York, to Frederick M. Perkins, son of Dr. H. Mason and Lucy C. Perkins, of Newton.

No cards.

LLOYD WILLIAMS — BARTLEY.—On the 9th of October, 1902, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, by the Rev. H. C. Hedges, M.A., D. C. Lloyd Williams, of Newchwang, to Lizzie, widow of the late Tom Bartley, Esq., of Denbigh, North Wales.

DEATH.

OLIVEIRA.—On the 7th of October, 1902, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Achilles dos Santos e Oliveira, aged 52 years.

Hongkong, Macao, and Japan papers please copy.

PASSENGERS, &c.

OUTWARD.

Per str. HAEAN.—For Tangku—Mrs. D. Brackman, Messrs. Schultze, and C. Offer and Ellis. For Chefoo—Mr. Ochrane.

Per str. ANPING.—For Hongkong—Mr. Loo and suite.

Per str. KIANGFOO.—For Hankow—Messrs. Verschusen, Broad, Petit, and Chao. For Nanking—Mr. Chang.

Per str. TOSA MARU.—For Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dollar, Misses Taylor and Sperry, and Mr. J. B. Macdonne.

Per str. KIANGYUNG.—For Nanking—Miss R. L. Tonkin, Revs. J. Ware and W. P. Bentley.

Per str. TAISHUN.—For Tangku—Mrs. Franklin and baby, Mrs. Early and daughter, Messrs. Yan and S. Iwata.

Per str. KIANGFOO.—For Nanking—Mr. Chang. For Hankow—Messrs. Petit and Verschusen.

Per str. ANPING.—For Hongkong—Messrs. C. F. Rogers, G. H. Bennett, and Loo.

Per str. MIN.—For Tangku—Messrs. Foret, Gascon, Mercier, and G. Gordon.

Per str. POYANG.—For Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Smalley, Mrs. Benzemann, Messrs. W. A. Morling and W. W. Dickinson.

Per str. SAIKIO MARU.—For Nagasaki—Rev. and Mrs. E. Thomson, Messrs. E. M. Beutel, A. Colomb, A. W. Talbot, W. B. Browne, F. M. Handler, E. Q. Cooper, E. Wheen, F. W. Lyons, A. Myer, Y. Sato, and J. Hayashi. For Kobe—Messrs. You

Nierop, S. L. Nierop, V. B. Cheestham, and J. Kano. For Shimonoseki—Mr. A. W. Barr. For Yokohama—Capt. Thomassin, Lieut. Von Seckendorf, Messrs. J. M. Maher, and M. Maruyama.

Per str. ARHENIAN.—For New York—Mr. E. T. Byrne. For Montreal—Mr. R. J. Stewart. For San Francisco—Messrs. Thos. B. Owen, Macfarlane, and W. B. Bartley. For Liverpool—Miss West.

Per str. TUNGCHOW.—For Weihaiwei—Miss Roberts, Messrs. Marrick, R. N., and Philipps, R. N. For Chefoo—Messrs. Podaneff, Chesheh, and Kouliakow, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Pearson. For Tangku—Mrs. T. J. Bourne and child, Messrs. F. S. A. Bourne, Y. Nakamura, G. T. J. Newman, E. Ranj, Cretraux, and Lecourt.

Per str. PEKIN.—For Ningpo—Miss Kelly.

Per str. TATUNG.—For Nanking—Mr. H. H. Bristowe. For Kiukiang—Capt. Lusher. For Hankow—Misses (2) Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Andre and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Kilen, Messrs. Jacobsen, and Finlay.

Per str. KANSU.—For Swatow—Mrs. Ross Thompson, and Mr. W. F. Tyler.

Per str. KIANGYUNG.—For Hankow—Rev. G. Douglas, Messrs. Broad, and Chow. For Wuhu—Mr. Pan.

Per str. HSINYU.—For Tangku—Messrs. Cabouret, G. Polliot, Binder, P. Derazurier, Jameron, F. Combe, and Ny Wei-cheng.

Per str. TAISHUN.—For Tangku—Mr. S. A. Roberts.

Per str. KAMAKURA MARU.—For Hongkong—Mrs. F. J. Drake, Messrs. G. Jones, and G. Tashiro. For Marseilles—Mr. Napier Cochrane. For London—Mrs. and Master M. Youngson, and Mr. N. Bannatyne.

Per str. GAELIC.—For San Francisco—Mrs. C. Dalton, Mrs. J. Cooper, and Mr. J. H. Carroll. For Paris—Mr. and Mrs. J. Kemusat and two children. For Nagasaki—Mr. F. Bernard. For Kobe—Messrs. W. Schadd, A. F. Wheen, and R. Schwob. For Yokohama—Mrs. J. A. Duncan, Messrs. E. Vanneng, J. Cooper, C. E. Maligny, and Branton Arais.

INWARD.

Per str. ERNEST SIMONS.—From Marseilles—Messrs. de Galember, Gohering, Cretaux, Jasson, Dupont, Lecourt, Louis Petil, Vershuren and Blum. From Singapore—Messrs. Merecki, Shapira, Elias, Wielenzik, Hogue, and Yusof. From Saigon—Messrs. Barriol, and Bertsch. From Hongkong—Mr. Kell.

Per str. HAMBURG.—From Hamburg—Mr. and Mrs. H. Seifert, Mr. and Mrs. F. Block and family, Mr. and Mrs. T. Schneider, Miss H. Burmeister, Consul C. Lietrichs, D. E. Haner, Major Hofrichter, Messrs. S. Sutkens, F. E. Hoede, and H. Biehl. From Southampton—Mrs. Tours and two children, Mrs. E. D. Brakman and infant, Mrs. Franklin and infant, Mrs. Bartley and three children, Mrs. Early and child, Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Gillespie, Mrs. K. Tattersaal, Messrs. W. Sally, and Nils Moller. From Antwerp—Mrs. S. Gryp, Mrs. Th. Kuauer and two children, and Sergt. A. Remy. From Genoa—Mr. and Mrs. Tuczek and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Pfeifer and baby, Mrs. N. Sinder, Mr. and Mrs. Griffith, Mr. and Mrs. Klein, Mr. and Mrs. L. Learmonth, Mr. and Mrs. Sandberg, Mrs. MacLelland, Dr. Branders, Consul H. von Varchmin, Messrs. A. Schultz, I. H. Fabig, E. Rousseau, Gustav, E. Sinder, I. Berzelius, H. Herling, A. Frundt, F. M. Patterson, I. H. Fubboth, MacSeyfarth, F. Hochbarth, L. Bolling, E. Matthews, and R. de Luca. From Naples—Messrs. A. E. Hobbins and d'Amora. From Hongkong—Mrs. Sutherland, Mrs. C. Schierhorst and baby, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Puch and child, Miss Hahn, Mrs. O. Remedios and children, Lieut. Fernandez, Messrs. W. Schadd, G. Thornton, B. G. Tours, Carl. George, S. Gory, and E. A. Gregson.

Per str. SAIKIO MARU.—From Yokohama—Mr., Mrs. and Miss McBain and seven children, Mr. and Mrs. Moss and child, Mr. and Mrs. Spooner, Mrs. Benjamin, Mrs. J. Bennos, Misses E. Bielfeld, and White, Messrs. J. B. Macklin, Russel Ritchie, Russich, Orrel, Ohlitz, T. A. Cailson, J. Stewart, G. A. Binnell, Neaul, and R. Graham.

Per str. PEKIN.—From Ningpo—Mr. and Mrs. Bosswruth.

Per str. TAKSANG.—From Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Stockhausen.

Per str. MEILEE.—From Hankow—Mrs. Fuller and two children, Messrs. A. Schuldt, and W. Paull.

Per str. W. CORES DE VRIES.—From Hankow and Ports—Mr. and Mrs. Paterson and children.

Per str. KUTWO.—From Hankow and Ports—Messrs. S. Dyer, R. H. Malley, Danforth, and Ho.

Per str. KUNGPING.—From Tangku and Chefoo—Rev. Meck, Messrs. Smedley, Kurtoutch, Lapsley, and J. Watts.

Per str. PEKIN.—From Ningpo—Rev. and Mrs. A. Moule, Rev. and Mrs. Thompson, Revs. Coultas, Symons, Burton, and H. Moule.

Per str. TATUNG.—From Hankow and Ports—Mrs. Meley, Messrs. Stuart and Lusher.

Per str. WINGSANG.—From Canton, Hongkong and Swatow—Mrs. and Miss St. Croix, and Mr. Bew.

Per str. TAISHUN.—From Tangku and Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. Seaman, Mr. and Mrs. Hoerter and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone, Misses Gaskin, and Kilara, and Rev. Hackmann.

Per str. KIANGTEEN.—From Ningpo—Mr. and Mrs. Mudis.

Per str. HSINYU.—From Tientsin—Mrs. B. Downey and maid, Miss Potter, Capt. Hingue, and Provost, Messrs. B. Areimawicz, E. de Marteau, Anargaste, G. Baschan, Tseng, Chen, and Yai.

Per str. KIANGYUNG.—From Hankow—Mrs. Psudyast, Mrs. Senborg and child, Messrs. De Gougback, Houep, Saglaiga, and La Gall.

Per str. PEKIN.—From Ningpo—Messrs. Saunders and Jorgensen.

Per str. TOONAN.—From Hongkong—Mr. Wheeler.

Per str. YUENWO.—From Hankow—Messrs. Fladgley, and Mathews. From Wuhu—Mesdames Montserrat and Benth-and.

Per str. SUAL.—From Chinkiang—Miss Palmer and Mr. Hondis.

Per str. CHANGCHOW.—From Chefoo—Messrs. Anderson, Khayis, and Palazzi.

Per str. FUNGSHUN.—From Chefoo and Tientsin—Rev. and Mrs. G. Douglas, Misses Olga, Silverthorne, Meri, Tonkin, and Katey, Messrs. L. Dagnerre, G. Brown, and W. Thompson, and five Sisters of Mercy.

Per str. KWANGCHI.—From Tientsin—Messrs. Dalvy, Carpendale, and Cailware.

Per str. NGANKIN.—From Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Block, Mr. and Mrs. Addis and five children, Messrs. L. L. Loner, E. Zillig, Astreemt Melo, and H. B. Hemans.

Per str. KIANGKUAN.—From Hankow—Mr. J. Canevello.

Per str. GAELIC.—From Hongkong—Mrs. and Miss Meech, Miss E. L. Clemose, Major E. T. Buttanshaw, A.S.C. Messrs. R. R. Britain, F. Reiber, Schwab, R. J. Murphy, and H. I. Hennage. 11 in transit.

Per str. FAUSANG.—From Chefoo—Mr. Reid.

Per str. TEHHSING.—From Hankow—Messrs. A. G. Elder, and F. Ellis.

Per str. YUNGCHING.—From Amoy—Miss McGowan, and Mr. Peitzel Neilsen.

Per str. CHEFOO.—From Chefoo—Mrs. Hopkins and child, Revs. J. M. Graham, and H. W. Pullar.

Per str. SALAZIE.—From Yokohama—Mr., Mrs., and Miss Drummond, Mrs. Ezra, Messrs. Germain, Dubois, and Piomb. From Kobe—Messrs. Poirson, Andrews, Frederiksen, and Van der Ropp. From Nagasaki—Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Knight, Capt. Von Shoen, Messrs. Voskresensky, Reinhold, Pyke, Filley, and Ferry.

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*** Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manila, to the effect that Cholera had been raging fearfully, and that the ONLY remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, December 31, 1864.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE, was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the defendant's man was liberally untrue, which, he regretted to say, has been sworn to.—See *Times*, July 13, 1864.

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"MONTSERRAT" Trade Mark.

Lime-Fruit Juice and Cordials,

either with water or aerated water, is a delightful thirst quencher.

The LANCET says:—

"We counsel the public to drink Lime-Fruit Juice whenever and wherever they list. It is a far more pleasant drink than any form of alcohol."

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21st May, 1902.

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for Ladies PILLS

A Remedy for all irregularities.
 Superseding Bitter Apple, Pili Cochin, Pennyroyal, &c.
 Sold by A.S. WATSON & Co., Ltd., SHANGHAI
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SANDAL
CAPSULES

Not made of Gelatine; most efficacious, because absolutely pure English Oil.

Full Directions: All Chemists.
Insist on Savaresse's.

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 THE RECOGNISED
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See that in all packets bear the Egyptian Government stamp, the only guarantee of origin.

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SHANGHAI.

tf 291

(1)

Shanghai, 25th September, 1902.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Health for a Shilling.

BY THE USE OF

If your Liver be sluggish take Holloway's Pills. Should your Stomach be deranged these Pills, if taken, will act like a charm. Is your Blood impure? here again is your remedy.

In the hand-to-hand struggle for existence, in the present day, good health is everything; when it is lacking all enjoyment is excluded, and competency is too often reduced to poverty. Holloway's purifying, digestive, and laxative Pills are admirably adapted for restoring soundness to invalids, whose functions are so feebly or irregularly performed that life itself seems most precarious. The Stomach has its many maladies removed by a judicious use of the Pills;—the torpid Liver is roused by them to active secretion, the Kidneys are kindly encouraged to greater activity, the Bowels are gently stimulated, and every other organ subserving digestion is placed at its natural standard and better fitted for its duties.

The old, the young, the rich, the poor, whether soldier or civilian, who may suffer from the consequences arising from over indulgence at the table or otherwise, will find that, if health can possibly be restored, these patent Pills (taken according to the printed direction) will prove their infallibility.

The Friend to All.

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Has there ever been a malignant sore, an old ulcer, or a wound of any kind to which this unrivalled "Heal all" has been applied in vain? "certainly not," answer grateful thousands. Even those ulcerous sores arising from nameless causes which sap the very existence of the young and strongest, and which a course of Mercury can never cure, always yield to the influence of this renowned Ointment, when preserveringly used in conjunction with the Pills.

For aches or pains, contracted and stiff joints,—for coughs and colds (which latter often settle upon the chest, producing fatal consequences) let the afflicted parts be effectually rubbed with the Ointment; as salt is into meat, and a certain cure will only be a question of time and patience. 41 tf

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MELLIN'S
FOOD

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

When prepared is similar to Breast Milk.

MELLIN'S FOOD CO., LTD., PECKHAM, LONDON, ENGLAND.



7my-900 tf 245

May 8th, 1899.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

(From Messrs. Noël, Murray & Co. Piece Goods Trade Report of 9th October, 1902.)

Piece Goods.—Although there have only been three working days since the issue of our last circular on 4th instant it has become apparent that there is more movement among Chinese. As yet it has not affected importers as far as new purchases are concerned but the movement has made itself distinctly felt as far as clearances are concerned. The market that has shown most activity in this direction is *Szechuen* which, apart from taking deliveries of previous purchases, have bought freely of *Indian Yarn*, *Grey Goods* and *White Irishes* while it is rumoured that some orders, which will be welcomed, have been received for *Fast Black Italians*. *TEXTILES* continues to take goods somewhat freely and it daily becomes more evident that this market is short of supplies and the principal stumbling block that prevents merchants from operating freely is the present abnormal low rate of local exchange. We hear that shipments of suitable goods have been transferred hence for realization. In addition to the above enquiry there appears to have been a little done for *Cherook* but it is difficult to know exactly what has been done as dealers have been forwarding so much from their own holdings and in consequence little has been taken from first hands.

The market for *Indian Yarn* has again been active and sales of 9,326 bales are reported, the principal buyers being *Szechuen* and the *River Ports*. From what we have heard it would appear that the former market does not take the same quantity of manufactured goods as it used to, and pays more attention to *INDIAN* spinnings. This, from recent purchases, may appear to be quite correct, but we must not forget that particular market has been much upset for a considerable time.

With the exception of a little demand for *Grey Goods* private business has been very small and the sales reported are scarcely worth noticing but the auction sales show distinct firmness which tends to show that dealers have still some confidence in the future.

There is an easier feeling for Cotton in *LIVERPOOL* as the latest quotation is $4\frac{1}{2}$ but this does not appear to have made any difference in *MANCHESTER* as the latest advices report the market as strong as ever. The above position is showing itself here as importers are firmly refusing to sell at anything like the prices offered, and in the advances paid by dealers at the auctions. *NEW YORK* is also very firm and it is said that the c.i.f. price of *P. M. C. Drills* has advanced three pence per piece since our last circular. We hear that the purchases made in *NEW YORK* for this market since 1st August last amount to 50,000 bales and that of this quantity the indents made on account of Chinese do not aggregate 1,000 bales.

We regret that through a fault of the printers an error crept into our last week's issue, the import of *Plain Cotton Lastings* appearing as 125,113 pieces instead of 1,125,113 pieces.

Grey Shirtings.—8.4 lbs.—The only transactions we have heard of are *Two Cash* at £2.42½, *Two Boy* at £2.65 and *Blue Joss* at £2.80 while a line of *Tripod* chop has been taken on private terms. We believe the quantities taken are insignificant. At auction prices showed strength and all qualities with scarcely an exception obtained higher rates.

Light Weights.—We have not heard of any private business in these but auction prices show the market to be stronger.

Heavy Weights.—The sales reported amount to about 10,000 pieces made up as follows:—*Cyclist* £3.55, *Dewhurst Eagle* £3.60, 11-lbs. *Black Highlander* £3.62½, 12-lbs. *Soldier* £3.77½ and 12-lbs. *Horseman* £3.80. Auction prices are higher and close firm at the advance. Besides the above some lines of 11-lbs. have been allowed to go by private sale at cheap rates.

T. Cloths.—Nothing reported privately while prices at both the Auction sales are better.

White Shirtings.—A few lines have been disposed of privately and *Szechuen* have taken a fair quantity of *White Irishes* but whether these are re-sales or not we are unable to say. Prices at Auction are firmer.

Jeans.—Nothing reported.

Drills.—*AMERICAN.*—A sale of 7,500 pieces *Large and Small Eagle* is reported at £4.00 but besides we believe a fair business has been done in re-sales. Clearances have been satisfactory.

Sheetings.—Business as far as we know have been confined to re-sales of *AMERICAN* goods on private terms for shipment to the North.

Fancy Goods.—A quiet indent business continues in *Printed Goods* of special design for Spring arrival while clearances continue very fair. A good business has been done in *Turkey Reds* both from stock and for arrival at former prices. In *Dyed Goods* we have heard of no business.

Woollens.—No private business is reported but prices at auction have advanced all round, the only goods at the close that show any signs of possible weakness being *Spanish Stripes*.

Cotton Yarn.—*Indian Yarn.*—Owing to a good demand from the *RIVER PORTS* and *Szechuen* a good business has been done and sales of 9,326 bales have been made. The bulk of these are 10s. and 20s. and at the close we believe there is still a good demand but holders decline to continue selling unless at an advance of one tacl per bale.

No. 1's. 3,096 bales:—*Western India (Pony Carriage)* £71.50/71.75, *Gold Mohur* £72.50/73.00, *Narange* £72.75/73.00, *Vithaldas Copallass* *Woman* £72.25/73.75, *Hope Mill* £73.50/73.75, *Standard* £74.00, *Jubilee (Mule)* £73.50/74.25, *E. D. Sassoon 3 Joss* £74.50, *Textile Mill* £74.75, *Anglo India (Mule)* and *David* £75.00, *Framjee (Petit Fish)* £76.50, *Empress Mill* £77.00, *Tea Carrier* £77.00/78.00, and *Seadshi Kose* £78.50.

No. 12s. 1,970 bales:—*Hongkong Mill* £74.00, *E. D. Sassoon Jadiston* £75.50/75.75, *China Mill* £75.00/76.00, *E. D. Sassoon Chin Chin* £75.50/76.00, *City of Bombay*, *David Mill (Eagle)* and *Damodar Lukmidass* £76.50, *Textile Mill* £76.50/76.75, *Lukmidass Khimjee* £76.00/77.00 and *Currimbhoy (Mule)* £77.25/77.50.

No. 16s. 915 bales:—*Narange* £83.00, *Western India (Pony Carriage)* £82.75/83.50, *Bombay Cotton Mills (Mule)* £83.75/84.50, *E. D. Sassoon Ancestral Worship*, *E. D. Sassoon Dragon* and *E. D. Sassoon Drum and Bell* £86.25 and *M. Petit Pagoda* £89.00.

No. 20s. 3,320 bales:—*Goolambaba*, *Madhomjee* and *Queen Mill (Lion and Ball)* £87.50, *Anglo-Indian (Mule)* and *Hope Mill* £87.50/88.00, *Connaught*, *Imperial Mill* and *Jubilee (Mule)* £88.00, *New Great Eastern* £88.25, *China Mill* £87.50/88.50, *Indo-China (Mule)*, *Good Luck* and *James Greaves* £88.00/88.50, *Anglo-Indian (Ring)*, *Damodar Lukmidass*, *Howard and Bullough*, and *Jamshed (Mule)* *Compass* £88.50, *Tea Carrier* £88.50/89.00, *Queen Mill (Balloon)* and *Standard* £89.00, *E. D. Sassoon Alexandra Pagoda* £89.00/89.50, *Ripon (Ring)* £89.50/90.00 and *Ripon (Mule)* £91.00.

JAPANESE.—Sales of 500 bales have been made at £86.00 @ £90.00 for 16s. and £90.00 @ £93.50 for 20s.

LOCAL.—There has a good demand for these and sales of 19,000 bales have been made as follows.

		10s.	12s.	14s.	16s.	packed.
<i>Soey Chee</i>	3,500	Bales.	£76.50/77.00	£79/7.950	£80/82.25	£82/82.75
<i>Dah Sin</i>	1,000	"	—	—	£80.00	—
<i>Yue Yuen</i>	6,000	"	—	£77.50	£79.00	£81.00
<i>International</i>	6,000	"	—	—	£80.00	£82.00
<i>Lao Kung Mow</i>	500	"	—	£79.50	£81.00	£82.50
<i>Wha Sheng</i>	2,000	"	—	—	£79.50	£81.00

COTTON.—No business is reported and quotations are the same as last week.

METALS AND MISCELLANEOUS.—From Messrs. Alex. Bielfeld and Co.'s report. of 10th October, 1902.—In **METALS** there has been a most decided improvement during the week, the Chinese apparently seeing that prices are so well maintained at home that they cannot hope for lower rates. As a consequence, several contracts for old Materials have been closed as below. For new **IRON**, however, there has been less demand. The following contracts have been concluded:—200 tons Steel Plate Cuttings (test) at 88/6 c.i.f. & c.; 200 tons Boiler Tubes at 80/0 c.i.f. & c.; 100 tons Steel Plate Cuttings (test) at 90/6 c.i.f. & c.; 100 tons London Horse Shoes at 84/0 c.i.f. & c.; 50 tons Boiler Plates at 87/- c.i.f. & c.; 50 tons Glasgow Cart Tyres at 97/6 c.i.f. & c.; 25 tons Black Sheet Irons at £10 15/0 c.i.f. & c.

In **SUNDRIES** there is absolutely no movement, prices being weak. Even at the nominal quotations that are given there are no signs responding to the home prices. There has been no business done on which to base correct prices, and, as these vary according to the humour of the dealer, no reliance could be placed on them. The following has been booked:—2,000 cases Window Glass at 10/- c.i.f. & c.; 2,000 cases Window Glass at 9/10, c.i.f. & c.; 1,000 cases Window Glass at 11s. 4.60 p cases ea. case spot; 50 10 doz. Enamelled Basins 30" 34" 36" at 11s. 21, 27 and 35; 25 cases ea. 10 gross Tin Waiters at 11s. 5.50 per case.

EXPORT.

Silk.—From Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons' Circular of 15th October:—

The home markets are firm, Blue Elephant is quoted in London at 12/9.

RAW SILK.—The market is quieter, the high prices now asked checks business.

YELLOW SILKS.—A small business has been done, at advanced rates.

HAND FILATURES.—Some further transactions are recorded for the American markets, and purchases include a fair quantity of the so called Shanghai Filatures.

STEAM FILATURES.—There is practically nothing doing owing to the extreme prices asked.

WASTE SILK quiet but strong.

Quotations in Taels per picul: Average Exchange for the week, 2/4 1/4 and Fcs. 2.97. Freight, Tls. 8.35 per cwt.

		Tls. per picul.			Tls. per picul.
HAINING SILK.—			HAND FILATURES.—		
Han Quong Shing 2 & 3	665		M.H.Y. Blue Dragon Ex. 1 and 2 aver	810	
9/12 Moss TAYSAAM.—			Feima Ex. 1 and 2	780	
Double Butterfly 2	580		Small Buffalo I Grant	740	
YELLOW SILKS.—			Hungkee Mars I Grant	710	
Meenche	410/425		Small Buffalo I Ord. reel	710	
Kopun	370		S.S.H. Mars I " "	710	
Seychuen	265		STEAM FILATURES.—		
Meenyang ST 2	405		Soy Lun. Gold Anchor Ex. 9/11	1025	
Shangtung Gold Almond Flower 2	460				

	1902-1903	1901-1902	1900-1901	1899-1900	1898-99	1897-98
Statements for this market	1,500	800	800	1,700	1,500	500 bales.
Forward contracts	26,000	40,400	32,800	61,000	33,000	36,000 "
Stock	8,000	15,000	12,500	10,500	8,000	14,000 "
Total Available, including Steam Filatures	32,300	52,235	44,775	68,000	41,000	50,000 "
* Actual. * From c. etc. Total Europe. America. India & Egypt. Japan, Coast & Straits. Grand Total.						
Export of Steam Filatures, pla. 57	2,111	2,168	2,019	...	...	4,187 bales.
White Silk in Bales of 80 canties 773	6,718	7,491	2,264	175	322	10,252 "
Yellow Silk in piculs 65	2,383	2,148	...	2,082	448	4,673 "
Waste 20	3,504	3,524	777	30	174	4,505 "
Total	915	14,416	15,331	5,060	2,287	944 23,622 "
Against in 1901-1902	1,950	25,141	27,121	6,008	3,700	1,250 38,079 "
1900-1901	1,652	20,414	22,066	3,518	5,334	716 31,634 "
1899-1900	5,172	40,004	45,176	5,519	3,819	937 55,451 "
1898-99	1,626	24,141	25,767	2,478	2,077	594 30,916 "
1897-98	1,039	25,874	26,913	4,479	2,725	1,152 35,269 "
1896-97	1,663	13,586	15,249	461	1,081	955 17,746 "
Export Waste Silk	3,174	15,111	18,285	144	80	16 18,525 piculs
Against in 1901-1902	4,541	18,434	22,975	15	28	... 23,018 "
1900-1901	7,319	12,675	19,994	...	...	48 20,042 "
1899-1900	7,743	16,150	23,893	1,813	...	405 25,611 "
Export Cocoons	...	2,600	2,600	...	...	1,200 3,800 "
Against in 1901-1902	...	606	606	...	2	1,350 1,958 "
1900-1901	...	537	537	...	...	2,080 2,617 "
1899-1900	...	1,596	1,596	41	...	1,713 3,350 "

* Many shipments are now sent optional, Marseilles or London

1,097 piculs Old Silk Wadding to London.

1,097 " " " " " " Continent.

1,097

Freights.—From Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Report of the 15th instant.

Since last writing there has been a slight improvement in rates for New York the market advancing 2/6 per ton. There is no change in other directions.

Coastwise.—The sudden demand for tonnage from Wuhu and River Ports to Canton has resulted in the fixture of a number of steamers at from cauds. 25 to as high as 3 mace 3 cands., with still further enquiries. Rates from Japan have hardened in consequence.

For London via Suez.—Vessels advertised for sailing are the s.s. *Ballaarat* on the 21st inst., the s.s. *Achilles* on the 23rd inst. There are no others fixed for sailing until the *Deucalion* on the 10th November.

For Havre and Hamburg.—The s.s. *Silvia* is now loading and will sail to-day or to-morrow.

For New York via Suez.—The s.s. *Lothian* is now ready to load and is booking cargo at 17/6 per ton, she will be followed by the *Louther Castle*, *Charles Tiberghien*, *Kennebec* and *Rapallo* at the enhanced rate of 20/- per ton.

New York via Cape.—The s.s. *Daylight* is loading and will call at Baltimore via Hongkong. She is quoting 14/- per ton which should assure her some cargo.

DEPARTURES.

For London via Suez:—	<i>Glengarry</i>	Oct. 8th.
" "	<i>Neator</i>	" 9th.
" "	<i>Glenshiel</i>	" 11th.
For New York via Suez:—	<i>Glensk</i> via Foochow	" 1st.
" "	<i>Richmond Castle</i> via Foochow	" 2nd.
" "	<i>Indrani</i>	" 9th.
For Havre & Hamburg via Suez:—	<i>Freiburg</i>	" 2nd.
For Marseilles London and Antwerp:—	<i>Kamakura Maru</i>	" 14th.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

LONDON	by Conference Lines, General Cargo	45/0	W. Silk	47/6	Tea	45/0
NORTHERN CONT. PORTS ..	" " " " "	45/0	"	47/6	"	45/0
NEW YORK via LONDON ..	" " " " "	52/6	"	55/0	"	52/6
BALTIMORE via LONDON ..	" " " " "	57/6	"	60/0	"	57/6
KONIGSBERG via LONDON ..	" " " " "	52/6	"	55/0	"	52/6
MANCHESTER via LONDON ..	" " " " "	37/6	"	60/0	"	57/6
LIVERPOOL via LONDON ..	" " " " "	50/0	"	55/0	"	57/6
LIVERPOOL direct	" " " " "	50/0	"	—	"	50/0
HAMBURG	" " " " "	45/0	"	47/6	"	45/0

Above rates are subject to a deferred rebate, as per Conference Circular

GENOA	by Conference Lines, Tallow	36/0 net, General Cargo	40/6 net, W. Silk	42/6 net, Tea	45/0 net.
MARSEILLES	" " " " "	36/0 " " "	40/6 " " "	42/6 " " "	40/6 " "
HAVRE	" " " " "	36/0 " " "	40/6 " " "	42/6 " " "	40/6 " "

40/0 per ton of 20 cwt. for sesamum seeds net for above three ports.

NAPLES, by N. D. Lloyd	General Cargo	41/0	Tea	46/0
TRIESTE, by Austrian Lloyd ..	" " "	32/6	"	37/0
SMYRNA, by " " "	" " "	37/0	"	42/0

NEW YORK, by Sail

Do. via Pacific

Do. via Suez

BOSTON

PHILADELPHIA

COAST RATES.

MOJI	TO SWANGHAI	\$1.60 per ton Coal.	enquiry.
"	" PORT ARTHUR ..	\$2.00 " "	nominal.
"	" HONGKONG	\$2.25 " "	enquiry.
"	" SINGAPORE	\$2.00 " "	enquiry.
"	" MANILA	\$3.50 " "	nominal.
"	" NEWCHWANG ..	\$1.80 " "	enquiry.
NEWCHWANG	" CANTON	25 cents Mex.	nominal.
"	" SWATOW	35 cents Mex.	enquiry.
"	" AMOY	25 " "	nominal.
CHEFOO	" SWATOW	25 " "	enquiry.
WUHU	TO CANTON	35 cands	enquiries.
CHINKIANG	" SWATOW	28 " "	"

Coals.—From Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Report of the 15th instant.

COAL.—JAPAN.—Notwithstanding continual rumours of strikes in America and the famine in Canada this article has not improved in value. It is owing to scarcity of tonnage that there have been fewer arrivals than usual. The market is steady but can hardly be called firm.

CARDIFF.—There have been few enquiries and we have heard of little business.

SYDNEY WOLLONGONG.—The transactions in this can hardly be called brisk as the stock for this time of year is enormous and, at the present rate of delivery, it will take some little time to work off.

CARDIFF—ex godown

SYDNEY WOLLONGONG, ex godown

HONGKAY LUMP—ex godown

JAPAN COALS:—(Jizui), ex godown

Karatzi, "

Ohnoura, "

Miyazura, "

Konwizu, "

Hokoku, "

Ohnoura 3 feet ex godown

" 5 " "

Takasima Lump, "

" Small "

Namazuta Lump, "

" Dust "

Miike Lump, "

" Small, ex godown

KAIPING Coal:—Navy Coal ex Godown

" Locomotive Coal "

" Household Coal "

" No. 1 Slack "

" No. 2 " "

" No. 3 " "

Arrivals of Coal during the fortnight have been:—

Oct. 1, *Hoihow*, str. 1,590 Tons Moji Dust Coal, to consumers.

" 2, *Atagosan Maru*, str. 1,940 " Miike Coal, to consumers.

" 3, *Ulabrand*, str. 3,000 " Moji Coal, to consumers.

" 3, *Fuyo Maru*, str. 1,400 " Japan Coal, to consumers.

" 5, *Akunoura Maru*, str. 1,870 " Twasuta Dust Coal to consumers

" 7, *H. Menzell* str. 1,941 " Japan Coal, to consumers.

" 7, *Labor*, str. 2,091 " Japan Coal, to consumers.

" 10, *Saphir*, str. 2,100 " Mixed Japan Coal, to consumers.

" 10, *Helios*, str. 1,850 " Moji Coal, to consumers.

" 10, *Fujian Maru*, str. 2,095 " Miike Dust Coal, to consumers.

KEROSENE OIL.—There has been a fairly large business by first hands, we have heard of a considerable quantity having been placed at prices ranging from Tls. 2.03 to Tls. 2.07 per case less 2% retail sales have been made at Tls. 1.98½ per case. In Anchor chop business has been done at Tls. 1.91½ per case. Importers are asking Tls. 1.93. It is reported that cargo to arrive has been sold at Tls. 1.97 per case.

Langkat has been done at Tls. 1.78½ per case for 2 tins, Tls. 1.40½ for loose.

We estimate our stocks at:—

Devoes	1,800,950 cases.
Batoum	284,320 "
Sumatra	197,500 "
Langkat	271,750 "

QUOTATIONS.

BY IMPORTERS.

DEVOES.—Tls. 2.07 per case, less 2%.

BATOU.—

Anchor Chop.—Tls. 1.93 per case, less 2%.

SUMATRA & LANGKAT.—

Bulk Oils.—Tls. 1.42½ per 10 gallons, less 2%.

AT TEA-SHOPS.

DEVOES.—Tls. 1.96½ per case.

BATOU.—

Anchor Chop.—Tls. 1.88 per case, net.

SUMATRA & LANGKAT.—

Bulk Oils.—Tls. 1.40½ per 10 gallons, net.

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Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods for the period ending 8th October, 1902, compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 229 to 232 both numbers inclusive.

RE-EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATIONS.

GOODS.	Ningpo.	Wenchow.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kiukiang.	Hankow.	Jehang & Chungking.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Nanking.	New-chwang.	Foochow.	Kiaochow.	Hongkong.	Canton.	Port Arthur.	Local.	Sundries.
Grey Shirtings, European Pcs.	4,145	450	2,075	270	235	6,160	...	2,220	3,050	260	...	...	...	...	2,400	...	9,000	510
do. American	120	...	...	40	...	...	...	1,240	400	120	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	700	520
T-Cloths, 32-in.	320	350	410	...	...	2,230	...	520	860	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	540
do. 36-in.	695	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	60
White Shirtings, European do.	3,660	350	300	550	50	4,752	...	800	3,518	100	...	...	...	...	750	...	250	1461
do. American	120	120	...	30	120	360	...	285	30	195	...	...	...	...	265	...	30	...
Drills, Eng. & Indian	930	90	1,080	75	60	2,025	...	5,680	2,945	300	4,935	...	...	...	120	300	500	2325
do. American	80	...	40	30	...	360	...	1,530	...	110	...	...	...	...	120	...	300	160
Jeans, Eng. & Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...
do. American	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	140	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	200	80
Sheetings, English	60	...	360	30	...	860	...	320	400	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	100
do. American	800	...	130	120	...	600	...	6,240	11,000	...	13,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	3340
Dyed Cottons	175	...	100	50	...	30	...	85	648	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...
Printed Cottons	120	100	770	60	60	1,360	...	2,382	3,686	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	60
Fancy Woven Cottons	30	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	300	...
Turkey Red Shirtings	225	75	155	25	75	480	...	598	42	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...
Velvets	102	30	60	...	30	114	...	14	60	...	...	...	100	...	50	...	450	...
Velveteens	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	60	...
Handkerchiefs	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...
Muslins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	...
Lenos & Balzarines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450	1080
Cotton Yarn, Indian	15	3	3,429	366	1017	1,470	150	189	990	21	1,485	...	...	...	...	...	300	...
do. English	3	...	6	...	...	162	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...
do. Japan	...	16	...	63	...	1,560	...	16	...	9	...	...	...	...	15	...	150	126
do. Shanghai	...	...	...	321	265	...	...	773	248	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	150	46
Spanish Stripes, Woollen	66	24	24	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...
do. Cotton	...	108	...	6	...	...	...	72	120	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...
Medium & Broad Cloths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...
Camlets	30	50	...	16	40	130	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...
Long Ells	20	60	85	80	215	510	...	125	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	...
Lastings	...	20	...	...	...	90	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	20
Italian Cloth	30	...	30	...	...	120	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...
Cot. Last. Ital. Fig. & Dyed	70	...	110	50	80	398	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	...
do. do. Plain	1,320	700	1,910	347	280	4,214	...	2,920	3,734	210	50	...	...	...	...	30	1,000	218
Cotton Flannels America	670	60	570	20	160	1,330	...	1,050	430	40	100	...	...	...	...	...	400	240
do. European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	...
do. Japan	120	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	9040
Kerosene Oil, American	...	...	820	...	...	...	...	7,000	...	4,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	489	...
do. Russian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TOTAL DELIVERIES.

TOTAL IMPORTS.

Stocks at date are based on the Chamber of Commerce Returns on 30th June, 1902.

GOODS.

30th June, 1902.								
As above.	For the year from 1st Jan. 1902.	Against last year to same term.	For the week	I. Bond	For the year from 1st Jan. 1902.	Against last year to same term.	*At date Estimated.	Against 5th Oct. 1901.
30,775	3,997,074	3,535,496	3,970	1,080	4,511,516	2,906,300	1,869,762	1,299,485
4,140	421,660	.....	2,000	....	762,165	.....	370,995	.....
5,830	495,972	387,629	400	....	620,653	416,349	280,108	125,954
1,055	48,170	50,194	.....	....	82,477	57,456	39,975	37,709
670	20,019	24,305	.....	....	41,095	7,780	37,541	5,928
18,691	1,916,865	1,389,395	9,113	.....	2,560,443	1,386,176	1,298,396	593,158
30	4,238	.....	.....	....	2,350	.....	1,390	.....
1,925	142,122	89,249	375	.....	161,265	100,234	42,414	26,559
200	31,710	23,550	.....	....	13,393	23,700	12,935	20,274
21,365	1,154,548	1,800,212	11,293	.....	1,064,218	989,749	208,226	317,848
2,730	180,029	53,634	4,150	.....	278,696	22,330	84,273	16,615
400	25,770	12,420	.....	....	44,010	9,040	8,990	4,500
460	142,750	123,435	.....	....	130,800	68,140	?	29,410
2,770	469,875	297,907	4,540	.....	549,311	242,810	111,540	35,170
200	15,940	12,270	2,920	.....	66,265	3,120	?	.....
36,230	2,868,521	2,114,514	24,654	.....	3,519,342	1,391,654	1,453,843	568,414
1,578	119,796	73,648	1,143	.....	145,583	120,799	54,194	55,111
9,468	803,872	435,074	7,126	.....	796,561	343,292	334,095	378,421
350	39,349	34,242	.....	....	43,105	18,695	39,944	26,913
2,743	205,155	169,508	.....	....	189,167	79,528	66,169	76,492
522	28,612	22,311	.....	....	39,652	23,587	26,738	11,787
102	8,346	6,671	.....	....	14,139	2,755	8,516	1,578
3,200	327,035	594,688	800	.....	569,015	217,173	304,962	218,152
700	208,228	162,151	.....	....	298,944	236,036	163,848	169,522
300	55,254	60,144	60	.....	39,616	3,997	3,620	8,846
10,665	757,407	642,450	3,090	.....	849,325	566,107	261,036	94,687
225	19,557	8,161	.....	....	18,488	9,766	32,721	6,922
1,940	167,318	230,584	3,237	.....	166,981	203,222	11,778	1,357
1,700	132,764	173,557	.....	....	4,205	417	?	.....
306	21,066	20,559	.....	....	18,967	27,078	13,765	11,501
498	30,947	19,481	687	.....	31,980	19,313	16,126	13,247
182	14,052	15,281	.....	....	21,156	14,210	15,673	8,526
460	28,480	29,264	70	.....	21,251	24,918	5,308	7,113
1,355	50,692	47,861	150	.....	39,687	50,132	15,970	25,019
528	30,814	31,644	.....	....	20,837	18,525	14,038	14,567
504	42,870	47,810	.....	....	45,756	63,447	38,141	3,284
1,598	92,188	531,824	60	.....	53,366	1,010,990	369,189	431,355
16,933	1,655,899	275,443	7,581	.....	1,133,790	252,243	433,475	333,172
5,610	85,011	120,580	.....	....	40,891	68,907	88,350	127,297
250	8,840	5,925	390	.....	11,039	17,300	10,902	19,846
270	1,854	9,378	.....	....	2,655	16,649	?	.....
21,860	1,607,996	1,950,333	.....	....	14,649,974	328,883	1,895,000	170,000
11,489	872,133	1,399,379	.....	....	4,114,680	2,433,829	.....	.....

* Exclusive of undeclared Import Cargoes per Tartar, Konisberg, Hakata Maru, Hyades, Gaelic, Achillers, Korea, Ballaurat, Charles Tiberghien, Glengarry, Hamburg, Ernest Simons and Victoria.
 Import Cargoes declared during the interval:—Flintshire, Glenlogan, Shimora, Shinano Maru, and Ernest Simons.
 † Including English and Dutch 12-lb.

Exchange.—(Closing Rates)—On London.—Telegraphic Transfers. 2s. 3½d. Bank Bills, demand 2s. 3½d. Bank Bills, 4 months' sight, 2s. 3½d. First Class Credits to Paris, 4 months' sight 2s. 4½d. 6 months' sight 2s. 4½d. Private and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight 2s. 4½d. 6 months' sight 2s. 4½d. C. France.—Telegraphic Transfers, Fcs. 2.88½. Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight 2s. 4½d. 6 months' sight 2s. 4½d. C. Germany.—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, Marks 2.41, lowest 2.40, highest 2.42. On New York.—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, per \$100, Gold \$57½, lowest 57½, highest 57½. On Hongkong.—Telegraphic Transfers \$73½, lowest 73½, highest 74½, per \$100. On Yokohama.—Telegraphic Transfers \$90, lowest 90, highest 90½ per Yen 100. Private Bills, 15 days' sight, \$58½, lowest 58½, highest 57½. On Peking and Calcutta.—Telegraphic Transfers, Rs. 172½, lowest 172½, highest 173½, per \$100. Bank Bills, demand, Rs. 172½, lowest 172½, highest 173½. Bullion.—Gold Bars, Rs. 172½, lowest 172½, highest 173½, per \$100. Silver Bars, Rs. 172½, lowest 172½, highest 173½. Shanghai, 98 touch, per \$100, \$426.00, lowest 426.00, highest 426.00. Silver Pars, per \$100, \$111.20, lowest 111.15, highest 111.20. Mexican dollars, per \$100, \$75.875, lowest 75.30, highest 65.70. Copper Cash per Tls. 1.150, lowest 1.150, highest 1.150. Chinese Interest, mace 1.3, lowest 1.2, highest 2.0. Bar Silver in London, per oz., 23½, lowest 23½, highest 23½.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

(From Messrs. Morris & Robertson's Circular.)

Bar Silver # oz in L'don.	ON LONDON.				FRANCE.		GER- MANY.	NEW YORK.	HONG- KONG.	YOKO- HAMA.	INDIA.
	T/Transfers.	Bank 4 m/s.	Credits 4 m/s.	Docty. 4 m/s.	Francs 4 m/s. and 6 do.		4 m/s. Priv.	Docty. 4 m/s.	I/T	T/T Rup.	
	Lowest Highest	Lowest Highest	Lowest Highest	Lowest Highest	Lowest Highest						
6th 23½	2.3½ 2.3½	2.3½ 2.3½	2.4½ 2.4½	2.4½ 2.4½	2.96½/2.98½		2.41	57½	74½	90	172½
7th 23½/4	2.3½ 2.3½	2.3½ 2.4	2.4½ 2.4½	2.4½ 2.4½	2.97½/2.99½		2.42	57½	74½	89½	173
8th 23½/4	2.3½ 2.3½	2.3½ 2.4	2.4½ 2.4½	2.4½ 2.4½	2.97½/2.99½		2.42	57½	74½	89½	173
9th 23½/4	2.3½ 2.3½	2.3½ 2.3½	2.4½ 2.4½	2.4½ 2.4½	2.96½/2.98½		2.42	57½	74	89½	173
10th 23½/4	2.3½ 2.3½	2.3½ 2.3½	2.4½ 2.4½	2.4½ 2.4½	2.96/2.98		2.41	57½	73½	90	172½
11th 23½	2.3½ 2.3½	2.3½ 2.3½	2.4½ 2.4½	2.4½ 2.4½	2.95½/2.97½		2.41	57½	73½	90	172½

SHARES.—From Messrs. J. P. Biset & Co's of 15th instant.

Business has been more active this week, and Bunk, Indo-China and Langkat shares show an improvement.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Shares changed hands locally at \$617½, and better rates are now obtainable. In Hongkong the rate has improved to \$325. The London quotation is £63.**MARINE INSURANCE.**—In Hongkong *Union* are wanted at \$492½ ex div, and *China Traders'* at \$59, while *Cantons* are offering at \$185. *Yangtzes* were placed locally at \$13½. *North China Insurance Co.* The Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts have been published for presentation at the meeting of shareholders convened for the 21st inst. For the year 1901, the net premiums amount to Tls. 613,747.34, being Tls. 66,566.92 less than the previous year. The losses amount to Tls. 349,355.47, an increase on 1900 of Tls. 77,234.34, and equal to 56.92% of the premiums, per centage for previous year being 40.15%. The working expenses for 1901 amount to Tls. 137,270.79, equal to 25.62% of the net premiums, as against 22.33% in the previous year. The net credit balance at working account is Tls. 223,200.21, off which has to be deducted the int. dividend at 4% paid on the 1st of May, leaving a balance of Tls. 180,731.33, which the Directors recommended be appropriated by payment of a final dividend at 4%, a bonus of 10% upon Contributory Premiums, and the balance to be carried forward to New Account. Working Account to June 30th, 1902, shows a credit balance of Tls. 200,964.32.**FIRE INSURANCE.**—Chinas have been sold locally at \$84½, a decline of \$1½, on account of a loss in Amoy.**SHIPPING.**—Indo-China S. N. Co. Cash shares were sold at Tls. 63 to 67½, closing with sellers at the latter rate. On time business was done, for October at Tls. 64/67½, December at 64/69, January at 65/69 and 68½, and for February and March at 70.**SUGAR.**—Peraks are offering at Tls. 77. *China Sugar Refining* shares were done in Hongkong at \$99, and *Luzon* are wanted there at \$11.**MINING.**—Chinese Engineering and Mining shares were sold Beaver scrip at Tls. 9.10 cash and 9.00 for October, and London shares at 8.90 and 9.00. An interim dividend of 7½, or 1/6 per share, has been declared, and the First Coupon on Bearer shares can be cashed here at the current rate of exchange for demand drafts on London. A meeting of shareholders is called for the 23rd current, to consider the question of recommending the transfer of the Board of Directors to China.**DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.**—S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co. Shares have changed hands at rather irregular rates:—Tls. 195 rising to 197½ and declining to 197½ cash, 195, 197½ and 195 for October, 200/197½ for December, 197½, 202½, and 197½ for January and 200 for February. *Hongkong and Whampoa Dock* shares changed hands in Hongkong at \$210. *Shanghai* and *Hongkew Wharf* shares were placed at Tls. 310 cash, 311 for October and 325 for March. *Hongkong* and *Kowloon Wharf* shares have improved in Hongkong to \$87.**LANDS.**—Shanghai Land Investment shares were placed at Tls. 120, 121 and 122½ cum new issue. *Hongkong Land Investment* shares were placed locally at \$17½.**INDUSTRIAL.**—Ewo Cotton Mill shares were sold, and are offering, at Tls. 38. *Internationals* are wanted at Tls. 30. *China Flour Mill* shares have been in strong demand, and were placed at Tls. 60 to 72½ cash, 60½ for November, 69/71 for December and 75 for February. *Shanghai Pulp & Paper* shares were sold at Tls. 101 and 101½. *Shanghai Ice* shares are offering freely at Tls. 24.**TUGS AND CARGO BOATS.**—Shanghai Cargo Boat shares were placed at Tls. 145 and 150 cash and 147½ for December. *Shanghai Tug Boat* shares are wanted.**MISCELLANEOUS.**—Shanghai Waterworks shares are wanted. *Shanghai-Langkat Tobacco* shares changed hands at Tls. 275, 270, 290, and 285 cash, 265/285 for October, 275/282½ for November, and 280/280 for December. Business was done in:—*Shanghai Mutual Telephone* shares at Tls. 62, *Weeks & Co.* shares at \$26½, *Astor House Hotel* shares at \$23½, and *Hotel des Colonies* shares at Tls. 16/16½.**LOANS.**—Debentures were placed:—*Shanghai Municipal* 5 per cent at Tls. 93½, *Shanghai Land* 5½ per cent at Tls. 97 and 6 per cent at 103, *Shanghai Waterworks* 6 per cent at Tls. 103, *Shanghai Gas* 6 per cent at Tls. 103, *Shanghai Club* at Par and *Country Club* also Par.

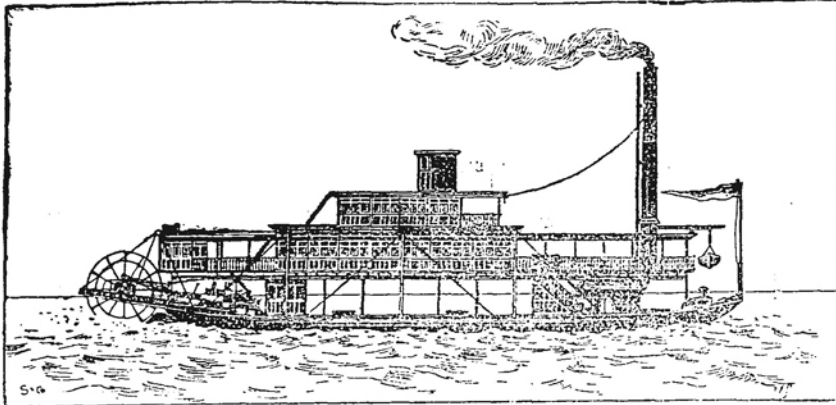
LOANS.	Amount of Loan.	Outstanding.	Nominal Value.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Return on Inv. allowing for Amortisation.		
Shanghai Mun. Debentures 1892	£50,000.00	£50,000.00	£100	5%	June & Dec.	(g) 5.61%	—	£93.50
Do. 1893	£125,000.00	£60,000.00	£100	5½%	Do.	(g) 5.67%	—	£97.01
Do. 1894	£105,000.00	£105,000.00	£100	5½%	Do.	(g) 5.53%	—	£104.00
Do. 1895	£115,000.00	£115,000.00	£100	5½%	Do.	(g) 5.55%	—	£93.51
Do. 1896	£140,000.00	£140,000.00	£100	5½%	Do.	(g) 5.52%	—	£98.59
Do. 1897	£268,800.00	£268,800.00	£100	5½%	Do.	(g) 5.50%	—	£93.51
Do. 1898	£300,000.00	£300,000.00	£100	6%	Do.	(g) 5.62%	—	£104.00
Do. 1900	£33,900.00	£33,900.00	£100	5½%	Do.	(g) 5.95%	—	£9.00
Do. 1901	£250,000.00	£250,000.00	£100	6%	Do.	(g) 5.63%	—	£104.00
Do. 1902	£150,000.00	£150,000.00	£100	6%	Do.	(g) 5.63%	—	£104.00
Chinese Imp. Government Loan 1886	£7,000,000.00	£3,000,000.00	£250	4%	Mar. & Sept.	(g) 6.70%	—	£202.00
Shanghai Land Inv. Co. Debentures, 1890	£250,000.00	£250,000.00	£200	4%	May & Nov.	(g) 5.53%	—	£103.00
Do. 1892	£250,000.00	£250,000.00	£100	5½%	June & Dec.	(g) 5.90%	—	£97.00
Do. 1894	£250,000.00	£250,000.00	£100	5½%	Mar. & Sept.	(g) 5.61%	—	£103.00
Do. 1896	£250,000.00	£250,000.00	£100	5½%	June & Dec.	(g) 5.52%	—	£99.00
Do. 1900	£250,000.00	£250,000.00	£100	6%	April & Oct.	(g) 5.73%	—	£103.00
Do. 1901	£200,000.00	£200,000.00	£100	6%	June & Dec.	(g) 5.74%	—	£103.00
Shanghai Waterworks Co. Debentures 1894	£100,000.00	£100,000.00	£100	5½%	Mar. & Sept.	(g) 5.64%	—	£103.00
Do. 1895	£100,000.00	£100,000.00	£100	5½%	June & Dec.	(g) 5.62%	—	£95.00
Do. 1896	£50,000.00	£50,000.00	£100	6%	June & Dec.	(g) 5.55%	—	£103.00
Do. 1897	£100,000.00	£100,000.00	£100	6%	Mar. & Sept.	(g) 5.73%	—	£103.00
Do. 1898	£100,000.00	£100,000.00	£100	6%	Do.	(g) 5.74%	—	£103.00
Perak Sugar C. Co. Debentures 1902	£200,000.00	£200,000.00	£100	7%	April & Oct.	(g) 6.73%	—	£103.00
Shanghai Gas Co. 1897	£100,000.00	£100,000.00	£100	6%	Do.	(g) 5.71%	—	£99.00
Do. 1899	£100,000.00	£100,000.00	£100	6%	May & Nov.	(g) 5.72%	—	£103.00
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co., Ltd. 1902	£465,000.00	£435,000.00	£100	6%	June & Dec.	(g) 5.74%	—	£103.00

SHARES.

15th October, 1902.

SHARES	No.	Value.	Paid up.	POSITION PER LAST REPORT.			LAST DIVD. & C.		Average dividends 3 years	Return on investment on average of 3 years dividend	CASH QUOTATION		
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Shareholders	When paid or due.			Opening	Closing	
Banks.													
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, Co.	10,000	\$125	\$125	\$14,750,000	\$1,437,747.83	30-10-02	\$21.50	18-8-02	\$36.43	per cent.	626.50	457.34	
Bank of China & Japan Ltd.	104,400	\$3	\$2	---	[D] \$169,621.10	31-12-01	None.	---	---	---	nom.	nom.	
Do. ordinary shares	104,400	\$3	\$2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Do. deferred do.	119	\$1	\$1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
National Bank of China, Ltd.	41,925	\$1	\$8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Do. Do. Founders'	50	\$1	\$1	\$317,506.55	\$21,235.51	11-12-01	\$21.60	1-3-02	\$1.50	5.58	\$27.00	19.71	
(Marine Insurance).													
Union In. Society of Canton, Ltd.	10	\$50	\$50	\$1,600,000	\$1,365,182.94	31-6-01	\$23.00	14-10-01	\$20.33	4.13	\$492.50	\$39.52	
China Traders' Ins. Co., Ltd.	24	\$35	\$25	\$900,000.00	\$293,805.07	30-4-01	\$4.00	20-11-01	\$4.00	6.78	\$2.00	43.07	
North-China Ins. Co., Ltd.	5	\$100	\$25	\$151,992.40	\$216,802.30	30-6-01	\$4	1-5-92	\$18.22	9.59	---	190.00	
Yangtze Insurance Ass'n, Ltd.	1,000	\$100	\$100	\$633,098.90	\$31,119.07	31-12-01	---	15-4-02	\$12.00	9.23	\$150.00	94.90	
Canton Insurance Office	1,000	\$250	\$250	\$396,518.57	\$84,448	31-12-03	\$31.00	17-10-01	\$12.00	6.86	\$175.00	127.75	
(Fire Insurance).													
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,134.971	\$333,699.10	31-12-01	\$35	6-3-02	\$28.66	8.43	\$340.00	243.20	
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,091,341.55	\$237,319.2	31-12-01	\$35.00	6-3-02	\$5.00	7.11	\$84.50	61.63	
Shipping.													
H'kong, C'lon & M'cao S. B. Co.	10,000	\$15	\$15	\$900,000	\$44,043.29	30-6-02	\$1.50	6-8-02	\$2.80	7.62	\$36.75	26.83	
Indo-China Steam Nav. Co.	41,539	\$10	\$10	\$23,357.43	\$47,411.40	31-12-01	\$15.12	25-6-02	\$9.04	13.49	---	67.00	
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	2,000	\$50	\$50	\$177,000.00	---	30-6-02	\$3.00	29-9-02	\$2.00	---	\$3.00	27.74	
Shell Transport & Trading Co. Ltd.	500,000	\$1	\$1	\$271,815.63	\$226,731.18	31-12-01	---	2-1-02	---	5.27	---	---	
Sugar Companies.													
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd.	7,000	\$50	\$50	\$93,000	\$1,820.00	11-6-02	\$2.50	11-6-02	\$6.58	8.54	---	---	
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$150,990.00	\$18,500.17	11-12-01	\$7.00	29-3-02	\$11.00	11.12	\$93.00	77.00	
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	7,000	\$100	\$100	---	\$53,675.51	11-12-01	---	---	---	---	\$11.00	77.00	
Mining.													
Panjoon Mining Co., Ltd.	59,550	\$10	\$10	---	\$224,403.81	11-12-01	---	---	---	---	\$4.50	3.23	
Do. pref. shares.	30,000	\$1	\$1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	\$1.25	0.9	
Jebeub Mining & Trading Co., Ltd.	53,375	\$1	\$1	---	\$2,233.10	7-2-2	---	---	---	---	\$1.75	1.23	
Raub A'liau Gold Min. Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	\$1	\$4,873.10	\$3,434.3	11-12-01	---	28-1-01	\$1.2	---	\$6.0	4.33	
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$1	\$1	---	---	---	\$1.65	9-10-02	---	---	---	9.00	
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.													
S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ltd.	55,200	\$100	\$100	\$750,000	\$60,151.30	31-4-02	\$10.22	7-0-02	---	---	---	195.00	
H'kong & W'poa Dock Co., Ltd.	11,000	\$50	\$50	---	\$2,119.00	11-12-01	\$13.20	2-2-02	---	---	\$210.00	153.30	
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$1	\$1	---	---	---	\$16.00	1-9-02	---	---	---	310.00	
H'kong & K'loon Wh. & G. Co., Ltd.	11,000	\$1	\$1	---	\$12,412.7	31-12-01	\$32.00	30-8-02	\$4.43	5.55	\$37.00	\$3.51	
Y'tze Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.	2,500	\$100	\$100	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Land.													
Sh. Land Investment Co., Ltd.	39,000	\$10	\$10	\$47,736.05	---	31-12-01	\$3.00	22-7-02	\$6.00	4.90	---	122.50	
H'kong Land Invest. & A. Co., Ltd.	5,000	\$10	\$10	\$5,000	\$8,330.00	11-12-01	\$6.00	6-8-02	---	---	\$171.50	150.19	
Kowloon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	1,000	\$50	\$50	---	\$512.93	31-12-01	\$18.00	12-2-02	\$1.45	4.9	\$29.00	2.53	
Humphreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	1,000	\$1	\$1	\$200,000	\$18,539.18	11-12-01	\$10.00	27-1-02	\$3.83	7.06	\$11.75	8.53	
Wei-hai-wei Land & B. Co., Ltd.	3,471	\$2	\$2	---	\$6,949.25	11-12-01	---	---	---	---	---	15.00	
Industrial.													
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,750,000.00	\$3,736.5	11-12-01	10%	7-3-02	---	---	---	120.00	
Major Brothers, Ltd.	1,000	\$50	\$50	---	\$553.38	31-12-01	\$3.00	6-3-01	\$2.00	---	---	32.50	
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weav. Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	\$10	---	\$118,118.0	11-10-01	---	---	---	---	---	38.00	
International Cotton Man. Co. Ltd.	4,341	\$75	\$75	---	\$142,049.1	30-3-01	\$3.00	30-4-01	---	---	---	30.00	
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	7,153	\$100	\$100	---	---	31-12-01	\$1.00	1-3-02	---	---	---	37.50	
Soy Chee Cotton Spin. Co., Ltd.	2,000	\$50	\$50	---	\$23,551.7	31-12-01	\$2.00	1-2-02	---	---	---	15.00	
H'kong Cotton S. W. & D. Co., Ltd.	67,000	\$10	\$10	---	\$250,134.6	31-5-01	\$4.00	17-4-02	---	---	---	17.00	
Shanghai Ice, C. S. & K. Co., Ltd.	7,023	\$25	\$25	---	\$156.65	11-11-01	\$6	25-3-02	---	---	---	27.1	
China Flour Mill Co., Ltd.	3,937	\$50	\$50	---	\$344.6	11-12-01	\$6	17-2-02	---	---	---	24.00	
Shanghai Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	1,500	\$100	\$100	---	---	11-12-01	\$1.00	1-8-02	---	---	---	2.50	
S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.	4,000	\$50	\$50	---	\$45.7	30-6-02	\$18.00	9-02	\$5.67	---	\$53.00	101.50	
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$323,000.00	\$10,821.1	11-12-01	10%	1-4-02	---	4.63	\$20.00	42.3	
Tugs and Cargo Boats.													
Shanghai Tug Boat Co., Ltd.	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$80,000	\$32,351.7	11-12-01	\$4.00	24-9-01	---	---	---	200.00	
Taku Tug and Lighter Co., Ltd.	25,800	\$50	\$50	\$1,750,000	---	26-5-02	\$2.00	24-7-02	---	---	---	51.00	
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co., Ltd.	4,000	\$100	\$100	\$74,752.00	\$1,111.5	11-12-01	---	---	---	---	---	150.00	
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co., Ltd.	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$47,211.34	\$2,637.7	11-12-01	---	---	---	---	---	15.00	
Miscellaneous.													
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	1,200	\$25	\$25	\$100,000	\$8,576.3	11-12-01	\$3.42	24-7-02	\$16.37	4.66	---	365.00	
Tientsia Waterworks Co., Ltd.	795	\$100	\$100	\$100,000	\$258.18	30-4-02	10%	4-7-02	---	---	\$230.00	44.00	
Shai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$1	\$1	\$90,000.00	\$1,494.4	11-12-01	10%	7-8-02	---	---	---	29.00	
Shanghai Langkat Tob. Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$1	\$1	---	\$319,154.4	11-12-01	\$5.00	20-9-02	---	---	---	150.00	
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	1,000	\$50	\$50	---	\$28,142.27	11-12-01	\$15.00	25-4-02	\$6.67	4.45	---	21.90	
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ltd.	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$170,000	\$647.35	11-12-01	\$4.00	31-5-02	\$2.33	---	\$30.00	21.90	
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$275,000	\$17,247.1	11-2-02	\$3.00	29-4-02	\$3.67	9.17	\$40.00	29.20	
A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$10	\$10	---	\$4,723.6	31-12-01	16%	11-5-02	\$1.13	7.93	\$14.25	10.40	
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$10	\$10	---	\$1,273.39	11-4-02	---	---	---	---	\$13.00	9.45	
Do. New issue	30,000	\$10	\$10	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6.25	
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$80,000	\$10,407.3	30-6-01	12%	6-3-02	---	---	\$13.00	93.58	
Central Stores, Ltd.	5,000	\$15	\$15	---	\$945.57	11-12-01	\$1	11-7-02	---	---	\$22.50	16.42	
Shanghai Mercury, Ltd.	1,400	\$50	\$50	---	\$103.00	11-4-02	\$2.50	24-6-02	---	---	---	60.00	
Tsingtao Hotel Co., Ltd.	2,500	\$10	\$10	\$1,891.08	\$503.65	31-12-01	7.50	30-4-02	---	---	\$103.00	74.00	
Shai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.	4,000	\$50	\$50	\$15,000.00	\$5,403.49	31-3-01	18%	14-0-02	---	---	---	62.00	
Robinson Piano Co., Ltd.	1,000	\$50	\$50	---	\$5,403.49	31-12-01	11%	---	---	---	---	30.00	
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	72,000	\$25	\$25	\$45,000	\$2,235.58	31-12-01	15%	27-1-02	---	---	---	7.12	
Astor House Hotel Co., Ltd.	21,612	\$5	\$5	---	\$21,015.10	30-6-02	---	---	---	---	\$23.75	20.99	
Weeks & Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$20	\$20	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	\$23.50	19.34	
Hotel Des Colonies Co., Ltd.	9,000	\$25	\$25	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	16.25	
I. Mondon, Ltd.	7,000	\$50	\$50	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	50.00	
China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd.	3,000	\$40	\$40	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	42.50	

YARROW'S SHALLOW DRAFT STEAMERS.



STERNWHEEL STEAMERS have been found by experience to be the best type of vessel for shallow river navigation under many conditions of working and of these Messrs. YARROW have built a very large number of successful examples for all parts of the world.

Vessels on this system are constructed when required, to draw as little as 10 inches.

The construction of shallow river vessels propelled on various systems has been made the speciality of Messrs.

YARROW & Co., LTD.

For particulars apply to

YARROW & CO., LTD., Shipbuilders,
POPPIAR, LONDON.

9ap-903 285

10th April, 1901.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No. & Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remark
P&OB 1	Ballaarat	Peters	Br str	2860	Sept 30	Hongkong, etc	P. & O. S. N. Co	H'kg with Mails	21st instant
Int D	Buen Viaje	Bose	Am str		Aug 20	Hongkong			
CNCW	Changchow	Pearce	Br str	1203	Oct 13	Chefoo	Butterfield & Swire	Swatow v. Amoy	To-day
CNPW	Chinkiang	Stringer	Br str	1240	Oct 12	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	C'kiang & Wuhu	To-day
KL Y W	Fungshun	Gillespie	Chi str	831	Oct 13	Chefoo	C. M. S. N. Co	C'kiang & Wuhu	To-day
CEMCW	Fuping	Gray	Br str	1052	Oct 9	Tientsin	Chinese Eng. & Ming. Co	C'wangtao & T'sin	To-day
OD	ushun		Chi str	1461	Jan 14	Hongkong	C. M. S. N. Co		
P&OB 2	Glemartney	Frakes	Br str	1944	Oct 5	Hongkong	McGregor Bros. & Gow	Japan	To-day
ON W	Gov. Jaeschke	Schuldt	Ger str	1045	Oct 13	Kiaochow	Melchers & Co	Kiaochow	To-day
8 p	Helios	Eitrem	Nor str	833	Oct 10	Moji	M. B. Kaisha	Moji	To-day
K L Y W	Irene	Barlow	Chi str	826	Oct 10	Chefoo	C. M. S. N. Co	Amoy	To-day
K L Y W	Kiangkwan	Lindstrom	Chi str	1450	Oct 13	Hankow	C. M. S. N. Co	Hankow & Ports	17th instant
K L Y B	Kwangchi	Spear	Chi str	316	Oct 13	Tientsin	C. M. S. N. Co	Tientsin	To-day
MCW	Meidah	Schierhoest	Ger str	1151	Oct 13	Hankow	Melchers & Co.	Hankow & Ports	To-day
EACW	Mongolia	Tschirnko	Russ str	1627	Oct 13	Port Arthur	East Asiatic Co	Vladivostok, etc	17th instant
CNCW	Ngankin	Beunett	Br str	1719	Oct 13	Hankow	Butterfield & Swire		
KLYW	Poochi	Froberg	Chi str	631	Oct 10	Wenchow	C. M. S. N. Co	N'po & Wenchow	To-day
9 p	Ragnar	Nielsen	Nor str	1220	Oct 12	Manila	Thorsen & Co		
OWSB	Salazie	Aubert	Fr str	2089	Oct 13	Japan	Messageries Maritimes		
	Saratov	Boudnoff	Russ str	2068	Oct 12	Japan	Russo-Chinese Bank		
CMEW	Shawmut	Smith	Am str	6195	Sept 20	Tacoma	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	Hongkong, etc	To-day
CMB 2	Silvia	Behrens	Ger str	212	Oct 11	Japan	Siemssen & Co		
CBLS	Sri Pontianak	Deans	Dut str	233	Sept 23	Singapore	Carlowitz & Co		
8 c	Store Nordiske	Petersen	Dan str	596	Oct 3	Cruise	G. N. Tel. Co		
WSW	Sual	Scott	Br str	663	Oct 12	Hankow	Geo. McBain	Hankow & Ports	To-day
K L Y W	Toonan	Sleeman	Chi str	942	Oct 12	Hongkong	C. M. S. N. Co	Foochow	To-day
8 c	Vorwaerts	Sohnemann	Ger str	643	Oct 10	Tientsin	Melchers & Co	Kiaochow	To-day
CNPW	Woosung	Dowson	Br str	1109	Oct 9	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	H'kong & Canton	To-day
SHW	Yuenwo	Flagg	Br str	1331	Oct 12	Hankow	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Hankow & Ports	To-day
BND	Yunnan	Benson	Br str	1206	Oct 9	Kuchinotzu	Butterfield & Swire	Swatow	14th instant
K L Y W	Yushun	Whitelaw	Chi str	1079	Oct 9	Chefoo	C. M. S. N. Co		
31 Steamers									
Int D W	Liscum	Carleton	Am tran		6 Aug 15	Manila			
W'sung	Saturn	Fess	Am str		Sept 17				
OWSB	Pompey	Scrimmer	US tran	785	Oct 5				
T K D D	Wright	Scott	Am tran	396	Aug 15	Manila			

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

No. & Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remark
S O C W	Ariel	Anderson	Am sch	684	Sept 28	Portland, Oregon	American Trading Co		
	Daylight	Reade	Br s.v.	3599	Oct 1	New York	Standard Oil Co		
2 Vessels									

SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS (SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Ton	Captain.	From	Sailed.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Oct 7	Kiangteen	Chi str	1435	Frigast	Ningpo	Oct 6	General	C. M. S. N. Co
" 7	Haeshin	Chi str	755	Pratt	Foochow	" 5	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 7	Haeting	Chi str	1124	Paramore	C'foo & N'chwang	" 4	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 7	Kiangfoo	Chi str	1468	Bassett	Hankow	" 4	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 7	Paohua	Br str	434	Damstrom	Hankow	" 4	do	Greaves & Co
" 7	Tahung Maru	Jap str	1391	Yebiko	Hankow	" 4	do	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
" 7	H. Menzell	Ger str	1035	Schult	Moji	" 1	Coal	East-Asiatic Trading Co
" 7	Labor	Nor str	949	Jensen	Moji	" 1	do	Nils Moller & Sons
" 7	Tosa Maru	Jap str	3610	Christiansen	Japan	" 1	General	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
" 7	Victoria	Am str	2112	Dobson	Tacoma	" 1	do	Dodwell & Co., Ltd
" 7	H'kong Maru	Jap str	3437	Filmer	San Francisco	Sept 11	Mails, &c.	Fearon, Daniel & Co
" 7	Hamburg	Ger str	6597	Burmeister	Hongkong, etc	Oct 4	do	Melchers & Co
" 8	Pekin	Br str	2245	Phillips	Ningpo	" 7	General	Butterfield & Swire
" 8	Kwanglee	Br str	1468	Lincoln	Hongkong	" 3	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 8	Taksang	Br str	977	Baker	H'kong v. S'tow	" 3	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 8	Canton	Br str	1110	Stalker	Hongkong & N'po	" 1	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 8	Saikio Maru	Jap str	1644	Young	Yokohama	" 2	Mails, etc	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
" 8	Ernest Simons	Fr str	2162	DupuyFromy	Hongkong, etc	" 4	do	Messageries Maritimes
" 8	Taiwan	Br str	1109	Harder	Swatow	" 5	General	Butterfield & Swire
" 8	Meilee	Ger str	1151	Kley	Hankow	" 5	do	Melchers & Co
" 8	Paoting	Br str	1072	Shaw	Swatow	" 1	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 8	Argun	Russ str	1397	Botter	Nagasaki	" 1	Charcoal	East-Asiatic Co.
" 8	Haliotis	Dut str	1195	van Rijn	Pelembang	" 1	Kerosene Oil	Arnhold, Karberg & Co
" 8	Border Knight	Br str	2393	Splatt	Hongkong	" 1	General	Dodwell & Co, Ltd
" 9	Kiangteen	Chi str	1435	Frigast	Ningpo	" 8	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 9	W. C. de Vries	Br str	661	Mennell	Hankow	" 6	do	Geo. McBain
" 9	Newchwang	Br str	558	Heron	Amoy	" 6	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 9	Kungping	Chi str	1742	Symons	Tangku v. Chefoo	" 6	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 9	Changon	Br str	789	Newall	Hankow	" 2	do	Greaves & Co
" 9	Kutwo	Br str	1928	Mahon	Hankow	" 6	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 9	Kansu	Br str	1143	Baddeley	Hongkong & N'po	" 8	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 9	Java	Br str	2632	Gordon	Hongkong	" 1	do	P. & O. S. N. Co
" 9	rreussen	Ger str	3278	Prehn	Japan	" 1	do	Melchers & Co
" 9	Peiping	Chi str	326	Taggart	Tientsin	" 1	do	Chinese Eng. & Mining Co.
" 9	Fupinz	Ger str	1058	Gray	Tientsin	" 1	do	Chinese Eng. & Ming. Co.
" 9	Woosung	Br str	1108	Dowson	Hongkong	" 1	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 9	Yunnan	Br str	1206	Benson	Japan	" 1	Coal	Butterfield & Swire
" 9	Fujisan Maru	Jap str	1267	Hori	Kuchinotzu	" 1	do	M. B. Kaisha
" 9	Vorwaerts	Ger g-b	von Weise			" 1		
" 9	Wingsang	Br str	1517	Sellar	H'kong & Swatow	" 5	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 9	Espiegle	H.M. g-b	1700	Barton	Hankow	" 1	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 9	Yushun	Chi str	1079	Mackinnon	Chefoo	" 1	do	Gibb, Livingston & Co
" 9	Benlarig	Br str	1452	Kroble	Moji	" 7	do	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
" 9	Shinano Maru	Jap str	3960	Curnow	Hongkong	" 6	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 10	Pekin	Br str	2245	Phillips	Ningpo	" 9	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 10	Poochi	Chi str	631	Proberg	Wenchow	" 8	do	Melchers & Co
" 10	Meishun	Ger str	1151	Minning	Hankow	" 7	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 10	Tatung	Br str	1882	Martin	Hankow	" 7	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 10	Taishun	Chi str	1216	Jamieson	Tangku & Chefoo	" 8	do	Melchers & Co
" 10	Vorwaerts	Ger str	643	Sohnemann	Tientsin	" 1	do	Chinese Eng. & Ming. Co
" 10	Kwangping	Chi str	1243	Blake	Tientsin	" 1	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 10	Machao	Br str	4277	Hannah	Japan	" 1	do	Standard Oil Co
" 10	Meian	Am str	461	Johns	Ningpo	" 9	do	Nils Moller & Sons
" 10	Saphir	Nor str	854	Fagerland	Moji	" 1	Coal	M. B. Kaisha
" 10	Helios	Nor str	833	Eitrem	Moji	" 1	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 10	Hanchow	Br str	999	Mawley	Swatow	" 8	General	Butterfield & Swire
" 10	Agamemnon	Br str	4462	Nish	Hongkong	" 1	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 10	Irene	Chi str	826	Barlow	Chefoo	" 8	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 10	Kiangteen	Chi str	1476	Frigast	Ningpo	" 10	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 11	Hsinvu	Chi str	1027	Warwek	Tientsin	" 8	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 11	Ningpo	Br str	1240	Richards	Swatow	" 7	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 11	Tachang Maru	Jap str	1681	Leach	Hankow	" 8	do	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
" 11	Kiangyung	Chi str	1451	Johnston	Hankow	" 8	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 11	Lyemmoon	Ger str	1283	Lehmann	Hongkong	" 1	do	Siemssen & Co
" 1	Silvia	Ger str	4212	Behren	Japan	" 1	do	Siemssen & Co
" 11	Athenian	Br str	2440	Mowatt	Hongkong	" 1	do	Canadian Pacific R. Co
" 12	Pekin	Br str	3224	Phillips	Ningpo	" 11	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 12	Toonan	Chi str	942	Sleeman	Hongkong	" 7	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 12	Wenchow	Br str	560	Hunter	Amoy	" 8	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 12	Amara	Br str	1666	Mattock	Hongkong	" 7	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 12	Ella	Br str	519	Carter	Hankow	" 9	do	Greaves & Co
" 12	Sual	Br str	663	Scott	Hankow	" 5	do	Geo. McBain
" 12	Yuenwo	Br str	1331	Flagg	Hankow	" 9	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 12	Ragnar	Nor str	1220	Nielsen	Manila	" 1	do	M. B. Kaisha
" 12	Kamakura Maru	Jap str	3796	Petersen	Japan	" 1	do	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
" 12	Chinkiang	Br str	1240	Stringer	Hongkong	" 8	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 12	Saratov	Russ str	2068	Boudnoff	Japan	" 1	do	Russo-Chinese Bank
" 12	Changchow	Br str	1203	Pearce	Chefoo	" 10	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 12	Fungshun	Chi str	831	Gillespie	Chefoo	" 10	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 12	Kwangchi	Chi str	316	Spear	Tientsin	" 9	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 12	Kiangkwan	Chi str	1450	Lindstrom	Hankow	" 10	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 12	Ngankin	Br str	1719	Bennett	Hankow	" 10	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 12	Meidah	Ger str	1151	Schierhorst	Hankow	" 10	do	Melchers & Co.
" 12	Gov. Jaeschke	Ger str	1045	Schuldt	Kiaochow	" 1	do	Melchers & Co
" 12	Mongolia	Russ str	1627	Tschnikoff	Port Arthur	" 1	do	East Asiatic Co
" 12	Salazie	Fr str	2059	Aubert	Japan	" 1	do	Messageries Maritimes

DEPARTURES (FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.)

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Ton	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatched by
Oct 7	Tehhsing	Br str	937	Gray	Hankow & Ports	General	Greaves & Co
" 7	Kiangyu	Chi str	1490	Blethen	Hankow & Ports	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 7	Hoihow	Br str	896	Eedy	Newchwang	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 7	Hsiehho	Chi str	1082	Crawford	Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 7	Fungshun	Chi str	831	Gillespie	Chefoo	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 7	Talee Maru	Jap str	1315	Yebina	Hankow & Ports	do	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
" 7	Omega	Br s-v	480	Eewis	Newchwang	Oil	Morris & Co
" 7	Valetta	Br str	2974	Palmer	London	Mails, &c.	P. & O. S. N. Co
" 7	Ulabrand	Nor str	1269	Andersen	Moji	Ballast	Thoresen & Co
" 7	Singan	Br str	1047	Wavell	C'kiang & Wuhu	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 7	Atagosan Maru	Jap str	267	Yazawa	Yokohama	do	M. B. Kaisha
" 7	El Dorado	Br str	892	Smith	Chefoo & Tientsin	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 7	Kiangteen	Chi str	1435	Frigast	Ningpo	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 7	Yohsino Maru	Br str	1291	Broadbridge	Kobe	do	Nils Müller & Sons
" 8	H'kong Maru	Jap str	3437	Filmer	Hongkong	Original	Featron, Daniel & Co
" 8	Victoria	Am str	2112	Panton	Hongkong	do	Dodwell & Co., Ltd
" 8	Suian	Ger str	1145	Fuhlers	Hankow & Ports	General	Arnhold, Karberg & Co
" 8	Suiwo	Br str	1931	Lambie	Hankow & Ports	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 8	Keelung Maru	Jap str	1034	Sabashima	S'tow, H'kg v C'ng	do	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
" 8	Gov. Jaeschke	Ger str	1045	Schuldt	Kiaochow	do	Melchers & Co
" 8	Kashing	Br str	1143	Mackenzie	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 8	Lienshing	Br str	1049	Young	Chinkiang	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 8	Akunoura Maru	Jap str	1065	Ochi	Moji	do	H. J. H. Tripp
" 8	Rapallo	Ger str	3278	Livoni	Kobe	Cotton	Carlowitz & Co
" 8	Fuyo Maru	Jap str	775	Tsumura	Nagasaki	General	Yu Lee & Co
" 8	Glengarry	Br str	1925	Hoiman	London	do	McGregor Broc. & Gow
" 8	Taisang	Br str	1544	Bradley	S'tow, H'ng, C'ton	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 8	Pekin	Br str	2236	Phillips	Ningpo	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 8	Monterey	US mon	6341	Drake			
" 8	Yungping	Br str	525	Messer	Tientsin	do	Chinese Eng. & Mining Co
" 8	Chiyeun	Chi str	1211	Sleeman	H'kong & Canton	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 9	Hsinchi	Br str	1385	Klopper	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 9	Paohua	Br str	434	Damstrom	Hankow & Ports	do	Greaves & Co.
" 9	Hamburg	Ger str	6597	Burmeister	Japan	do	Melchers & Co
" 9	Poyang	Br str	1892	Vallack	Hankow & Ports	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 9	Canton	Br str	1110	Stalker	C'kiang & Wuhu	Gunny Bags	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 9	Taiwan	Br str	1109	Harder	C'kiang & Wuhu	—	Butterfield & Swire
" 9	Ernest Simons	Fr str	2162	Dupuy Fromy	Japan	Mails, &c.	Messageries Maritimes
" 9	Rnivsberg	Ger str	646	Kayser	K'chow, C'foo, T'in	General	Melchers & Co
" 9	Anping	Chi str	1159	Richards	H'kong & Canton	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 9	Haeen	Chi str	837	Wallace	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 9	Tosa Maru	Jap str	3610	Christiansen	Hongkong	do	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
" 9	Nestor	Br str	2386	Baker	Hongkong	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 9	Kiangteen	Chi str	1435	Frigast	Ningpo	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 9	Indrani	Br str	3226	Hill	New York	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 10	Meilee	Ger str	1151	Kley	Hankow & Ports	Tea	Melchers & Co
" 10	Kiangfoo	Chi str	1468	Bassett	Hankow & Ports	do	C. M. S. N. Co.
" 10	Haeshin	Chi str	755	Pratt	Foochow	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 10	Min	Br str	347	Everett	Tientsin	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 10	Paoting	Br str	1073	Shaw	C'kiang & Wuhu	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 10	H. Menzell	Ger str	989	Schult	C'kiang & Wuhu	Oil Bags	East-Asiatic Co
" 10	Osaka	Br bq	517	Soderman	Newchwang	Oil	Nils Moller & Sons
" 10	Labor	Nor str	949	Jensen	Wuhu	Ballast	Nils Moller & Sons
" 10	Taksang	Br str	977	Baker	C'kiang & Wuhu	Sugar	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 10	Haeting	Br str	1124	Paramore	Newchwang	General	C. M. S. N. Co
" 10	Pekin	Br str	1274	Phillips	Ningpo	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 10	Pakhoi	Br str	1248	Williams	C'kiang & Wuhu	—	Butterfield & Swire
" 10	Haliotis	Dut str	1070	van Rijn	Palembang	Ballast	Arnhold, Karberg & Co
" 11	Preussen	Ger str	3278	Prehn	H'burg v. F'chow	Mails, etc	Melchers & Co
" 11	Saikio Maru	Jap str	1652	Young	Nagasaki	do	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
" 11	Tahung Maru	Jap str	1391	Yebino	Hankow & Ports	General	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
" 11	W. C. de Vries	Br str	661	Mennell	Hankow & Ports	do	Geo. McBain
" 11	Kutwo	Br str	1924	Mahon	Hankow & Ports	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 11	New Orleans	US cru	4140	Sperry			
" 11	Yorktown	U.S. g-b	1710				
" 11	Décidée	Fr g-b	645	Lung			
" 11	Tungchow	Br str	952	Dewar	W'ei, C'foo, T'sin	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 11	Newchwang	Br str	558	Heron	Newchwang	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 11	Shinano Maru	Jap str	2960	Curnow	Kobe	do	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
" 11	Wilmingtton	U.S. cru	1397	Prime			
" 11	Glenshiel	Br str	2204	McGillvray	London	do	P. & O. S. N. Co
" 11	Peiping	Chi str	326	Taggart	Tientsin	do	Chinese Eng. & Min'g. Co
" 11	Kansu	Br str	1143	Baddeley	Amoy & Swatow	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 11	Ch. Tiberghien	Fr str	2750	Ancelin	Chefoo	do	Arnhold, Karberg & Co
" 11	Kiangteen	Chi str	1476	Frigast	Ningpo	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 12	Athenian	Br str	2440	Mowatt	Vancouver	Mails, etc	Canadian Pacific R. Co
" 12	Changon	Br str	789	Newall	Hankow & Ports	General	Greaves & Co
" 12	Machaon	Br str	4276	Hannah	H'kg & Liverpool	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 12	Tatung	Br str	1882	Martin	Hankow & Ports	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 12	Wingsang	Br str	1517	Sellar	S'tow, H'ng, C'ton	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 12	Border Knight	Br str	2393	Splatt	Japan	do	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
" 12	Kungping	Jap str	1742	Symons	N'chwang & T'sin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 12	Kwanglee	Chi str	1468	Lincoln	H'kong & Canton	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 12	Ningpo	Br str	1240	Richards	C'kiang & Wuhu	—	Butterfield & Swire
" 12	Espiegle	H.M. g-b	1070	Barton			
" 13	Meishun	Ger str	1151	Minning	Hankow & Ports	do	Melchers & Co
" 13	Hangchow	Br str	999	Mawley	C'kiang & Wuhu	—	Butterfield & Swire
" 13	Java	Br str	3632	Gordon	Japan	Cotton	P. & O. S. N. Co
" 13	Fujisan Maru	Jap str	1267	Hori	Japan	do	M. B. Kaisha
" 13	James Brand	Br str	2512	Sorrance	Singapore	Boxwood	Morris & Co
" 13	Arrun	Russ str	1397	Botter	P.A., Chem. D'ny	General	East-Asiatic Co
" 13	Agamemnon	Br str	4462	Nish	Japan	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 13	Pekin	Br str	1274	Phillips	Ningpo	do	Butterfield & Swire

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